THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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SABBATH SCHOOLS.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

At the hour to which the Convention adjourned the members were called to order. In the absence of the presiding officer, Mr. Matthew Newkirk, Vice-President, took the chair.

Reports by the Business Committee were next in order, and were read by the chairman, Mr. John A. Cummings.

Delegates made verbal statements of the condition of Sunday School affairs in the counties they represented.

Rev. William Jones, of Crawford, stated that there were some 12,000 children without Sabbath School opportunities in his county.

Rev. Mr. Mowry, of Cumberland, stated that there were 10,000 children in that county that were without the Sabbath School privilege.

Rev H. L. Hummell, of Dauphin, read the report of 47 Sunday Schools in that county. Number of officers and teachers, 588; number of scholars enrolled 5568; average attendance of scholars, 3986; amount of money raised for Su. day School purposes, $393 35; amount of money raised for benevolent purposes, $15 25 24.

The Committee on Resolutions then made their report, from which we take the following:—

Resolved, That the interests, educational, moral, and religious, of our Sunday schools, demand of teachers a stronger love of their work, a more complete and well-digested knowledge of their lessons, a more rigid punctuality in their attendance on the services of the school, a more watchful care over the deportment of the scholars, especially in the schools, but including also kind visitation at their homes, more faithful and loving and intelligent teaching; and all these duties enforced and illustrated by a holy example in all the duties of life.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention a more systematic and thorough method of keeping the class books of schools, with the residence and attendance of the scholars, would conduce greatly to the efficiency of Sabbath School work.

Resolved, That the relation of the Pastor to the Sunday School is such as to require from him a constant and faithful co-operation, and supervision of all its operations.

Resolved, That no Sunday School can come up to the true measure of its efficiency without the weekly teachers' meeting.

Resolved, That Sunday School Institutes, as they have recently been organized and conducted, are admirably adapted to advance the interests of the cause, and are worthy of extensive imitation.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the rapid approbation the increasing attention now given to blackboard and object teaching in Sunday Schools.

Resolved, That we regard the organization of a Temperance Society in every Sunday School as a prompt and extensive and most promising means of arresting the spread of the intemperance which for many years past has, in the decline of former attempts to arrest it, spread a deluge of misery and crime over our land; and Pastors and Sunday School Superintendents are urgently requested to organize such societies immediately.

Resolved, That the lack of interest and co operation of parents in the instruction of their children is one of the most damaging drawbacks on our efforts, which, if removed and replaced by their cordial sympathy and help, would contribute as much to our success as any other instrumentality.

Resolved, That the grading of schools, in separate departments, with text books wisely adapted to each department, is calculated to give greater efficiency to the entire Sunday school movement, and we commend it as worthy of general use, taking care that in every grade of instruction the minds and hearts of the children and youth be constantly brought in contact with the Word of God as the instrument of salvation.

Resolved, That this Convention recommends a national Sunday School Convention to be held in the city of —— on the —— day of ——, 1868, to further and promote the interest of the Sunday School cause at large and the reunion of all, from every section of our land, who are fellow workers in this branch of the vineyard of the Lord.

The two latter of these were recommitted.

Mr. William B. Bradbury, of New York, composer of sacred music, was announced, and invited to a seat as a corresponding member from that State.

Jacob A. Gardiner, Chairman of the Committee on State Organization, submitted a report recommending that the Convention take immediate steps to organize a State Sabbath School Association, with a President and Vice-Presidents from every evangelical denomination represented in this Convention; a Secretary, salaried, whose whole time and energies shall be devoted to this work; an Assistant Secretary to be elected from every county where there are county organizations, associations, or institutes, and where there are none, one to be appointed, with a view to their organization; an executive or business committee to consist of fifteen members from different parts of the State, and a Treasurer. They also recommend the adoption of a constitution for its government, such as the Sabbath School Associations of sister States have adopted.

A spirited discussion on the report of the Committee occupied the time of the Convention till its adjournment. The report was accepted and adopted, and on motion, it was resolved to recommit the subject to the Committee, with instructions to prepare a constitution for the organization of a State Sabbath School Association.

PROCEEDINGS LAST EVENING.

The Convention met, according to adjournment, at 7½ o'clock, last evening.

Rev. Mr. Stork led the devotional exercises, after which Matthew Newkirk, Esq., took the Chair, and introduced Professor Hart, Superintendent of the State Normal School of New Jersey, who read an essay on "The Duty of Superintendents," and named the following very important items, which he proceeded to discuss:—1, Punctuality; 2, Preparedness; 3, Notices; 4, Giving Out the Hymn; 5, Reading Scriptures; 6, Prayer.

Mr. Hart made some excellent suggestions. At the conclusion of the essay the following resolution, offered by Matthew Newkirk, Esq., was adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be and are hereby tendered to Professor Hart for his very interesting and able address.

On motion of Mr. Graff, the Chair appointed Messrs. J. E. Graff, E. R. Ely, J. M. Evans, and J. C. Garrigues a Committee to procure a copy of Professor Hart's address for publication.

Mr. Johnson moved that the Professor be requested to prepare a work on the duties of Superintendents; also, a series of rules embodying the suggestions of this address be drafted. Carried.

The report of the Committee on State Organization was then taken up, and, after considerable discussion, a motion was made, but lost, to postpone until this morning.

A motion was then made to recommit the report to the Committee, with instructions to prepare a constitution, and to provide for the appointment of a Secretary, to receive a stipulated salary. Carried.

Rev. Mr. McCulough moved that the Committee on State Organization be requested to re-examine their statement as to the number of children out of the Sunday School. Carried.

On motion the meeting adjourned after a prayer by Rev. Dr. Stork.

PROCEEDINGS AT THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

After religious exercises, commencing at half-past 8 o'clock this morning, which were conducted by Rev. Mr. Kennard, the meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock, with the President in the chair. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, on account of the absence of the Secretary. Notice was called to a large and accurate map of Syria and Palestine, which had been placed in front of and to the right of the pulpit.

The delegates from Delaware county, on being called upon, said, there was no regular county organization.

Mr. E. J. Cowell, representing Erie county, gave a history of the Sunday School organization in that county. He gave also the statistics relating to the progress of the different schools.

Fayette, Monroe, Franklin, Wayne, and Greene counties did not respond. Huntington county responded that there existed no regular organization. Indiana also reported that a Convention had been held there, but that the returns were inaccurate, and would not do for presentation to the Convention.

Rev. C. Reimensnyder, of Lancaster county, said that 26,000 children were not attendant at the Sabbath School a year ago, and in spite of every effort that has been made, that over 20,000 were now without the Sunday School. Fifty new schools were organized in the county within a year.

The representative for Lawrence county made a very spirited address, giving the progress of the Sunday Schools there. He gave an account of what they did in their Convention.

Mr. Crittenden, delegate for Bradford county, arose by permission of the Convention and gave a history of their Convention, and the results of their work in that county.

J. A. Gardner called the attention of the Convention to an error that had been inadvertently made in some of the morning papers, that the Committee on Organization had deemed it inexpedient to form any State organization. The contrary was the case, as, in the opinion of the Committee and the Convention, it was expedient and highly necessary to form such a State organization.

E. H. Snowden, of Luzerne county, spoke of the progress of the Sunday School system of that county.

On motion, Mr. Jacob Brinkerhoff, of New York, was elected a corresponding member of the Convention.

On motion, the consideration of the blackboard exercise was taken up.

Rev. Mr. McMillan spoke of the folly of making every system of teaching come up to a certain, definite, and arbitrary standard. He gave some very good hints as to the proper method of teaching the children so as to interest them in their lessons. He considered that picture teaching was one of the best and clearest ways of getting the children's attention, and of illustrating the truth of Scripture. He gave a rapid sketch of the manner in which he illustrated his teachings in the Sabbath School.

Mr. Jacob A. Gardner submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Ministers, Superintendents, and Teachers in our Sabbath Schools labor now earnestly, energetically, and perseveringly to inculcate the importance of a better observance of the Sabbath-day.

Rev. Mr. Saul the following:—

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that the duty and responsibility of teachers in Sunday Schools are in many respects analogous to those of a minister of the Gospel, and partake of their solemn and holy character; it is therefore incumbent on teachers to consider that they are co-workers with the ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ in training the lambs of Christ's flock, and that if they do not prayerfully and diligently use the talents with which God has endowed them, and resort to all proper means to fit themselves, both intellectually and spiritually, for the work in the Lord's vineyard, or without the most imperative cause withdraw from His service, they incur a fearful responsibility, for which they must be accountable to God.

Resolved, That members of churches who are capable of becoming teachers and refuse, do not by their refusal exempt themselves from a like responsibility.

Mr. E. J. Cowell spoke of the different methods of instructions. He divided the life of a child into different stages, commencing at its birth, and tracing up its life as it increases in intelligence and perception and conception. When the age of reason begins to dawn, although it all takes pleasure in conception and in education of the senses, it has a higher degree of intelligence, and begins to investigate causes and effects. There is what may be called in a moral sense the age of sympathy when the child confides in faith, the age of approbativeness when it seeks approbation for its good actions, and corresponding in period with the age of reason commences the period when conscience sways its actions.

[The President, at this juncture, announced that the Committee on Resolutions would meet in the room adjacent to the pulpit.] Mr. Cowell continued his remarks, alluding to the various customs of the people of ancient times, and spoke of the inconvenience that would arise if they were carried out now. These customs are interesting as a study, and will induce the children to search the Scriptures.

He also adverted to the manner of the ancients taking their meals. He spoke of the false impression that is created by the picture painted by Raphael representing 'The Last Supper of Christ." He said that chairs were represented around the table, as we sit upon at the present day, whereas the custom was not to sit upon chairs but upon cushions.

Rev. Alfred Taylor commenced by saying that the great test should be "speaking the truth in love." A great deal of questioning of children does more harm than good. The Question-Book is very unsatisfactory. He quoted from the book some very abstruse and abstract metaphysical questions that were calculated to perplex even a mature mind.

He gave a laughable illustration of the manner in which some professed teachers used large words to describe a simple subject. Most of the questions in the book are more like conundrums. He said that the blackboard was but recently introduced, and that when he first took them into his church two families left, because, as they said, it was like going to school.

Several modes of illustrating lessons upon the blackboard were given, and he spoke of the bad effect of using it too much. He made reference to the late Dr. Tyng, and said that in his Sunday School of nine hundred scholars he could come in and call every one by name, and ask about how he or her father and mother was, without even assembling on an orphan.

He illustrated the way in which the minds of the scholars could be so trained that they could find readily a passage of Scripture, and gave a description of the nations that worshipped Baal to illustrate his manner of teaching.

He called attention to a memorandum of several passages, showing that God punishes sin, and also the passages illustrating other doctrines to show how readily children will learn to find passages in Scriptures.

Mr. Taylor's discourse throughout was of the most stirring character, and was delivered in such a highly interesting manner and with such aptness of illustration, that the interest of the audience was most intense. His illustrations on the blackboard were very forcible, and were convincing of the power of this method.

A resolution of thanks was tendered to Messrs. Cowell and Taylor for their able addresses before the Convention.

Rev. Dr. Cowell offered the following:—

Resolved, That this Convention has experienced profound gratification in the opportunity so courteously afforded of uniting in the recent celebration of the Forty-third Anniversary of the American Sunday School Union; and regarding its admirable work in the past, both in missions and literature as a most valuable factor in the great results now reached, the Convention takes this opportunity of expressing its most ardent wishes and confident hopes for its future enlarged prosperity and usefulness.

Referred to the Committee on resolutions.

Mr. Spangler read a resolution as follows, in the form of a question:—What means can be suggested that will secure the largest amount of parental interest and influence in behalf of our Sabbath Schools?

Referred to the Business Committee.

Mr. Spangler made a motion that the reports of Delegates representing counties be in writing, as an amendment to the motion that the reports of the country Delegates be received.

The President made a stirring address, showing what should be done in the cause of educating little children in the knowledge of Christ. He gave a striking illustration of the neglect that is so apparent in the cause. He gave an anecdote of the rescue of a man who was carried away on the ice, and the whole country was aroused, while thousands and hundreds of thousands of little children are in danger of losing their immortal souls.

Mr. Huling, of Lycoming, spoke in behalf of the Sunday Schools of his county.

Mr. Matthew Newkirk made a few remarks relative to the confusion of returns that have been made from the different counties.

Mr. D. R. Barker spoke in reference to the progress of Sunday Schools in Mercer county.

On motion, the business before the Convention was postponed for the purpose of hearing the reports of committees.

The following was read by Mr. Edwin Hall:—

Your Committee beg leave to report that they have conferred with Professor Hart in reference to the publication of the admirable address on the duties of Superintendents in opening school, and desire to state that Mr. Hart has already published a work, entitled 'Thoughts on Sabbath Schools," in which he has discussed subjects of vital interest to every one engaged in the work, and, further, that the essay just presented is intended to be embraced in a second volume in course of preparation, and consequently Professor Hart declines having it published in its present detached form.

The report was accepted.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which were on motion adopted or objected to in order.

Considerable discussion took place in regard to the technical working of the eighth resolution, and several substitutes and amendments were offered, all of which, with the exception of one, were voted down.

The question then recurred on the original resolution, which was adopted.

In reference to the resolution regarding the class of Sunday School books, Rev. Alfred Taylor gave an amusing illustration of the kind of books that are sometimes put into the Sunday School libraries.

He read an account of a little boy falling down from a high steeple, who, when he got to the pavement, picked up his bird's-nest that he had obtained, and himself, and went off unhurt.

Rev. T. A. Fernley spoke in the strongest terms of the French novels and works of fiction that find their way into the Sunday School libraries.

The resolution was carried. It was moved and carried that the session be extended fifteen minutes, to allow the report to be acted on.

In one resolution the Latin words *sine qua non* were objected to. It was sustained, and the original resolution was adopted.

In the last resolution it was moved, that in the blanks the city of Philadelphia shall be placed, and the time be made, May, 1869.

Mr. Cummings moved that the subject be referred to a committee composed of one delegate from each religious denomination represented in the Convention.

Mr. Cummings offered an amendment that a delegate from each county form the committee.

On motion, the question was postponed until this afternoon's session, and the Convention adjourned at 12 45 after a prayer by Rev. T. A. Fernley.

WORKMEN'S PLEASURES.—The subscriptions to assist French workmen to visit the Paris Exhibition already exceed twenty thousand pounds. The Society of Arts have started a subscription with one hundred guineas to assist British workmen in like manner, and desire to receive subscriptions.

RUSSIA ARMING.—The workmen in Russian gun factories are employed day and night in converting muzzle-loaders into breech-loaders. The whole of the Russian army will, it is said, be provided with the latter weapon by the end of June at the latest.

PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.—Advices from Algiers announce the reappearance of locusts. General Marmier has placed at the disposal of the local authorities a detachment of soldiers to assist in their destruction.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A bill for the abolition of capital punishment recently passed the Lower House at Stockholm by a majority of 103 to 53, but was thrown out in the Upper House by a majority of 39 to 38.

THE COST OF A RIOT.—The expense of repairing the Hyde Park railing and footpaths, which were injured on the occasion of the Reform riot in London last year, is estimated at $50,000.

LIMITED PROGRAMME.—An historical society has been established at St. Petersburg with the sole object of searching for historical documents of the time of Peter the Great.

PERILS OF THE LONDON STREETS.—Ten persons were killed by horses or carriages in the streets of London in the first week of May.

JEFF. DAVIS.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND MASON AND SLIDELL AT ST. CATHARINES.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., May 29.—Jefferson Davis, accompanied by Messrs. Mason and Slidell, arrived at Prescott, opposite this place, by Grand Trunk Railway, this morning, from Montreal. At Prescott they took the mail steamer Champion for St. Catharines. Their presence created considerable sensation.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

AN IMPORTANT AND HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED LETTER—THE PROGRAMME OF SECESSION.

The Hartford *Press* prints the following letter from an original manuscript now in that office:—

WARREN COUNTY, Miss., Nov. 10, 1860.—The Hon. R. B. Rhett, Jr.—Dear Sir:—I had the honor to receive, last night, yours of the 27th ulto., and hasten to reply to the inquiries propounded. Reports of the election leave little doubt that the event you anticipated has occurred, that electors have been chosen, securing the election of Lincoln, and I will answer on that supposition.

My home is so isolated that I have had no intercourse with those who might have aided me in forming an opinion as to the effect produced on the mind of our people by the result of the recent election, and the impressions which I communicate are founded upon antecedent expressions.

1. I doubt not the Gov'r of Miss. has convoked the Legislature to assemble within the present month, to decide upon the course which the States should adopt in the present emergency. Whether the Legislature will direct the call of a convention of the State, or appoint delegates to a convention of such Southern States as may be willing to consult together for the adoption of a Southern plan of action, is doubtful.

2. If a Convention of the State were assembled, the proposition to secede from the Union, independently of support from neighboring States, would probably fail.

3. If South Carolina should first secede, and she alone should take such action, the position of Miss. would probably be changed by that fact. A powerful obstacle to the separate action of Miss. is the want of a port, from which follows the consequence that, her trade being still conducted through the ports of the Union, her revenue would be diverted from her own support to that of a foreign Government, and being geographically unconnected with South Carolina, an alliance with her would not vary that state of case. [&c.]

4. The propriety of separate secession by So. Ca. depends so much upon collateral questions that I find it difficult to respond to your last inquiry for the want of knowledge which would enable me to estimate the value of the elements involved in the issue, though exterior to your State. Georgia is necessary to connect you with Alabama, and thus to make effectual the co-operation of Miss. If Georgia would be lost by immediate action, but could be gained by delay, it seems clear to me that you should wait. If the secession of So. Ca. should be followed by an attempt to coerce her back into the Union, that act of usurpation, folly, and wickedness would enlist every true Southern man for her defense. If it were attempted to blockade her ports and destroy her trade, a like result would be produced, and the commercial world would probably be added to her allies. It is therefore probable that neither of these measures would be adopted by any Administration, but that Federal ships would be sent to collect the duties on imports outside of the bar, that the commercial nations would feel little interest in that, and the Southern States would have little power to counteract it.

The planting States have a common interest of such magnitude that their union, sooner or later, for the protection of that interest is certain. United they will have ample power for their own protection, and their exports will make them allies of all commercial and manufacturing powers.

The new States have a heterogeneous population, and will be slower and less unanimous than those in which there is less of the Northern element in the body politic; but interests control the policy of States, and finally all the planting communities must reach the same conclusion. My opinion is, therefore, as it has been, in favor of seeking to bring those States into co-operation before asking for a popular decision upon a new policy and relation to the nations of the earth.

If So. Ca. should resolve to secede before that co operation can be obtained, to go out leaving Georgia and Alabama, Louisiana in the Union, and without any reason to suppose they will follow her; there appears to me to be no advantage in waiting until the Govt. has passed into hostile hands and men have become familiarized to that injurious and offensive perversion of the General Government from the ends for which it was established. I have written with the freedom and carelessness of private correspondence, and regret that I could not give more precise information. Very respectfully, yrs, etc.,

JEFFN DAVIS.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' RELEASE.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.

If the Government lets Davis go unpunished, then Wirz was murdered. For one word that can be said for Davis, a thousand can be urged for his fellow-criminal. Davis's large and Wirz's little grave prove a cowardly spirit in the Administration, which wreaks its safe spite on the miserable tool, and shrinks afraid from the look of the master.

Our concern is not with the individual criminal. With a wise plan of reconstruction, we can afford to overlook a thousand Davises; but the course of the Administration, in his case, throws light on our national situation. Two or three things are evident.

If this Administration correctly represents the American people, then treason is no crime, and never need fear any punishment from us.

The tendency of modern civilization is to bear patiently the widest and angriest differences of opinion, and let party chiefs only turn each other out of office, without sending the defeated rival—as in England in Henry VIII's time and in Mexico to-day—to the scaffold. Still we are the first Government to let actual levying war against the State go unpunished. What sort of a future this course will make for us is hardly matter of doubt. If, as many believe, and all history makes probable, we are sooner or later to have another civil war, then party chiefs will make up their minds what course to take and which side to adopt, without fear of risking life or property except in the actual fight.

Again, no amount of brutal and barbarous aggravation of the usual evils of war will harm any man who orders it. Mr. Davis knew of the threats and attempts to burn Northern cities, poison Northern communities; knew, at least, of others made and plots devised to take the life of President Lincoln. He never disavowed or attempted to prevent any of them. When a Frenchman, in correspondence with Charles James Fox, offered to assassinate Napoleon—England then at war with France—Fox gave the Emperor notice of the plot. Davis allows the Confederacy to swarm with such and worse plotters. No word has been heard from him rebuking the massacre of Fort Pillow and Memphis. Belle Isle and Libby Prison were within his sight, and Andersonville existed by his order. Quantrell and kindred assassins were his agents, never disavowed.

It is safe to say that, except the English in India and the French in Algiers, modern warfare cannot show, for the last century, as much inhumanity as Richmond ordered and tolerated in any one half year of the war.

Judged by the war record, Jefferson Davis is the chief of a horde of savages. With the single exception of eating his prisoners, the Indian tomahawk can be paralleled point by point, act by act, in the atrocities of Southern conduct.

The inhuman chief of such barbarism cannot be punished under our law! Men whom some still call honorable travel hundreds of miles to grasp his hand! Let imagination group around Davis the men, the dead with which history will link him: Quantrell, and his gang of butchers, covered with the blood of old men, women, and children; Forrest, pale with remorse at the massacre of the negroes massacred at Fort Pillow, in violation of all honorable warfare; our soldiers poisoned in their food by cowardly women, wearing for ornaments the bones of their victims; the negro, butchered without mercy everywhere; the gaunt despair of Libby Prison; the crowded filth and starved idiocy of Andersonville.

Record that Government had no punishment for such a wretch, then paint Horace Greeley travelling hundreds of miles to offer his congratulations on this disgrace of the Government and to clasp that vile hand!

Meanwhile Republican leaders—afraid lest, after all, this cowardice of the Administration may win Southern votes—keep discreet silence. Crime ceases to be something to be checked and punished. How to treat the criminal so as to make southern capital for the next election, keeps all brains busy.

Politicians stifle their disgust at Greeley; "for perhaps that may be the surest card." Meanwhile, men see the nation's honor and character dragged in the dust, and sadly wait the future. If the great statute of emancipation was only an act of "military necessity," reluctantly done under compulsion; if God drove the nation to that deed of justice with a whip of scorpions, still this is not a wholly rotten people. The war was largely an honorable struggle for a just nationality. Dark as the blood towers, our faith stands firm that we shall soon emerge from this sad eclipse.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE SOUTH.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

The following very important order has been issued by General Schofield:—

HEADQUARTERS, RICHMOND, Va., May 28.—For the purpose of giving adequate protection to all persons in their rights of person and property, in cases where the civil authorities may fail, from whatever cause, to give such protection, and to insure the prompt suppression of insurrection, disorder, and violence, military commissioners, to be selected from the officers of the army and of the Freedmen's Bureau, will be appointed and given jurisdiction over subdistricts, to be defined in the orders appointing them, with sufficient military force to execute or secure the execution of their orders. For the purpose of suppressing insurrection, disorder, or violence, the Military Commissioners are given command of the police of cities and the power of counties in addition to the troops that may be placed at their disposal; and all police officers, sheriffs, constables, and other persons, are required in such cases to obey and execute the orders of the Military Commissioners. For the purpose of protecting individuals in their rights of person and property, and of bringing offenders to justice, the Military Commissioners are clothed with all the powers of justices of a county or police magistrate of a city, and will be governed in the discharge of their duties by the laws of Virginia so far as the same are not in conflict with the laws of the United States, or orders issued from these headquarters. The Military Commissioners will make a prompt report to these headquarters of each case of which they take jurisdiction, and the disposition made of such case. Where parties are held for trial, either in confinement or under bail, such full statement will be made of the facts in each case as will enable the commanding general to decide whether the case shall be tried by military commission, or be brought before a civil court. Trial by the civil courts will be preferred in all cases where there is satisfactory reason to believe that justice will be done, but until the orders of the commanding general are made known in any case, the paramount jurisdiction assumed by the Military Commissioner will be exclusive. All persons, civil officers and others, are requested to obey and execute the lawful orders of the Military Commissioners to the same extent as they are required by law to obey and execute writs issued by civil magistrates. Any person who shall disobey or resist the lawful orders or authority of a Military Commissioner shall be tried by a military commission, and upon conviction shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, according to the nature and degree of the offense.

This order will not be construed to excuse in any degree from the faithful discharge of their duties. It is intended to aid the civil authorities, and not to supersede them, except in cases of necessity.

By command of Brigadier Brevet Major-General J. M. SCHOFIELD, United States Army.

THE FENIANS.

PARADE OF THE DETROIT FENIANS IN UNIFORM—IMMENSE MASS MEETING AT THE CITY HALL.

DETROIT, May 29.—The Fenians of Detroit turned out in force to-day, in full uniform, armed, and marched through the streets. In the evening a great mass meeting was held in the City Hall. Over three thousand persons were present.

The meeting was addressed by Colonel Walsh, one of the most eloquent Irish agitators in the country, who, among other things, declared that while it would not be judicious for him to say when a blow would be struck, yet before the blossoms of spring turned into the vintage of summer Irish blood would be paying the price of Ireland's redemption; that when they again moved on Canada, which would be very soon, they would not be armed with old muskets, but with breech-loaders, and each brigade would have its quota of cavalry and artillery. He had been informed by the papers that fifty thousand men were ready to move forward. I tell you they will go, and should they fail fifty thousand more will follow.

Senator Meehan, who was announced as a speaker, was suddenly summoned to Buffalo by telegraph to attend an important council, and it is understood will sail for Paris in a few days.

A large number of recruits were enrolled, and over a thousand dollars subscribed towards uniforming the men.

The Fenians of Michigan are alive to the situation, and are pressing for the conflict.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES—A COLORED MAN APPOINTED ON THE BOARD OF POLICE.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—The stockholders of the First National Bank have appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury against the appointment of a receiver, and petition to be allowed to resume business.

According to notice, Jacob Barker's depositors, numbering five or six hundred, assembled in Lafayette Square at 5 o'clock P. M. to-day. A committee was appointed to call upon Mr. Barker at 11 o'clock to-morrow, with a request to examine the accounts of the bank. The old man was stopped on the street, followed home, and his life threatened on Monday night, and the police guarded the house to prevent an attack and robbery.

Governor Wells has appointed a colored man, Charles J. Courcelle, belonging to one of the oldest free colored families here, a member of the Police Board, in place of Judge Durigneaud, resigned. General Sheridan approved of the appointment.

SENATORIAL EXCURSION ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SENATORS MORTON, WADE, CHANDLER, AND OTHERS ON THEIR WAY TO OMAHA, ETC.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29.—Senators Wade, of Ohio, Cattell, of New Jersey, Creswell, of Maryland, and Chandler, of Michigan, and Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, are in town. They leave for Chicago this evening, *en route* for Omaha, to go on the Senatorial excursion over the Union Pacific Railroad, agreeably to an invitation some time since, extended to them and other Senators through Senator Wade. The party will be joined at Chicago to-morrow by Senators Harlan, Morton, Yates, Trumbull, and Howe. They will leave Chicago to-morrow at eight o'clock, and will reach Omaha the following day, remaining there a day and a half before starting on the trip. The party will be accompanied from here by Chief Engineer Seymour, of the Union Pacific Railroad, and by General Stager, of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Several of the Senators are accompanied by their families.

OUR INDIAN TROUBLES.

HOSTILE BANDS OF INDIANS ON THE WAY TO FORT LARAMIE TO MEET THE COMMISSIONERS—A SETTLEMENT OF DIFFICULTIES EXPECTED, ETC.

FORT LARAMIE, May 29.—Messengers arrived to-day from the Northern Indians, with information that all the hostile bands, including Red Cloud, Lone Horn, and other chiefs, are on their way here to meet the Commissioners. It is confidently expected that at this council all Indian difficulties in this region will be settled. The Indians are expected to reach here in eight days.

NEW MODE OF LOCKING SAFETY LAMPS.—One of the latest English patents is a new invention for fastening a Davy lamp in such a way that it cannot be opened without detection. The fastener consists of a leaden rivet which is passed through the eye now used for holding the bow of the padlock, and this rivet is then pressed at each end between a pair of dies, by which process the operation is complete. The object of the invention is to prevent such explosions in coal mines as arise through the miners unlocking their lamps.

SHAKESPEARE.—A German Shakespeare Society, founded in the tercentenary year at Weimar for the study and diffusion of the poet's works, held its general meeting in Berlin this year on the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth. The society, which now numbers one hundred and fifty members, has concluded an arrangement for the issue of a new amended edition of the translation of Shakespeare into German by Schlegel and Tieck.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

LAST EVENING'S REPORT OF MARKETS.

LONDON, May 29—2 P. M.—Consols have declined ⅛ since the opening, and are now quoted at 93⅞. American securities are unchanged; U. S. 5-20s, 73⅝; Illinois Central, 76½; Erie Railroad shares, 40.

LIVERPOOL, May 29—2. P. M.—Cotton is without change; Middling uplands, 11d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. Flour is nominal at 28s. Wheat, No. 1 Milwaukie red, 13s. 9d.; California white, 14s. Corn unchanged, 30s. 9d. Bacon, 33s. Cheese, 67s. Calcutta Linseed, 61s.; Cloverseed, 42s. Other articles are unchanged.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 29.—The steamship Union, of the North German Lloyds line, from New York on the 16th, has arrived at this port.

VIRGINIA.

OPERATION OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATIONS AND OTHER SOCIETIES AMONG THE NEGROES — TRAINING SCHOOL FOR COLORED TEACHERS, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 29.—The American Missionary Association of New York recently purchased the Wood farm, or "Little Scotland," as it is sometimes called, containing about 150 acres of good farming land, situated on the west side of Hampton Creek. The price paid was $19,000. The Association design putting into operation by next fall a training school for colored teachers. Pupils are to be received from all parts of the country, and admitted to the school, and furnished with good accommodations and an excellent education, to qualify them to take their destined positions in life. In the centre of this purchase there is a large National Cemetery, containing about five thousand soldiers' graves, the farm having been, during the war, covered with hospital buildings, wherein the lives of ten thousand patients were taken care of. Should the training school succeed, an attempt will be made to establish a first-class Normal School or Colored College, which will be amply supported to render it efficient and successful in accomplishing the objects which led to its inception.

The entire colored school system which is in general use in this District of the Freedmen's Bureau, and more particularly on the Peninsula, has been inaugurated by the different missionary societies of the North, and the rapid progress which has been made by the scholars of all ages, has induced these additional steps to be taken towards a still further improvement and elevation of the race. The teachers of these schools are sent out by the societies, and all the expenses incurred in building school-houses and providing for the education of the pupils, are instantly defrayed and provided for by the charities of the benevolent.

The school system is perfect, and the teachers, who manifest a highly creditable zeal in the discharge of their duties, belong to the most respectable classes of society—many of them coming from a distance to labor in shaping the future career of the young negroes. General Armstrong, Superintendent of the District, has the supervision of the schools, and it is mainly due to his energy and practical views that their present success is attributable. The education of the negro is generally viewed by the people of the country, with a rapidly improving opinion, as the only wise course that can ever elevate them from the degradation to which they had so long been subjected; and it is a theme of congratulation that the predictions of opposition and difficulty to be met with, have disappeared as the work progresses.

Annexation of Roxbury to Boston.

BOSTON, May 29.—The House of Representatives this afternoon, after a long debate, finally passed a bill providing for the annexation of Roxbury to Boston. This bill has been passed by the Senate, and the Governor's signature only is wanting to make the bill a law. This will probably be soon obtained. This annexation will give to Boston about thirty thousand additional population, and a large and exceedingly valuable and beautiful territory. The bill takes effect on the first day of November next.

Markets by Telegraph.

HAVANA, May 25—11 A. M.—Mercantile affairs are improved, but confidence is not yet fully restored. The market for clayed sugars opens very firm and very active at 7@7¼rs. for No. 12 D. S.; Muscavadoes are also firm and active, and some outport rates at 7rs. for fully good refining. Molasses scarce and in limited demand, at 5½@5¾rs. for clayed, and 6½@7rs. for Muscavado. Exchange on London, 10¼@11 per cent. premium; Paris, 16@15 discount; United States Currency 60 days, 29¼@29 discount. Gold, 1 per cent. discount.

A BEY SUED.—M. Colin, a French engineer, recently brought an action in the civil tribunal of the Seine to recover 4,812,000f. from the Bey of Tunis, for work executed during the regency in restoring the ancient aqueducts of Carthage. The tribunal declared itself incompetent, and condemned M. Colin to pay the costs.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, May 30, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were firmer. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in steady demand. 1862 5-20s sold at 109¼, and July, 1865, 5-20s at 108¼, no change. 111¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 105¼@106⅛ for June and August 7-30s.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¾.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 51¼@51½, an advance of ¼; Northern Central at 43, no change; North Pennsylvania at 33½, no change; Catawissa common at 13½, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28¾, an advance of ½.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Spruce and Pine sold at 27; and Hestonville at 12½@12¾, no change; 76 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Penn Township sold at 58; 158 was bid for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 109 for Northern Liberties; 30¼ for Manufacturers'; 68 for City; 60¾ for Commonwealth; 60 for Union; and 120 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 29½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 16¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Coal shares were in demand. 3½ was bid for New York and Middle; 4½ for Fulton; and 53 for Hazleton.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137⅛; 11 A. M., 137⅛; 12 M., 137⅛; 1 P. M., 137⅛.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:

"Mr. Secretary McCulloch's letter to the Boston merchants promises to become as famous as his Fort Wayne speech. The latter convinced every one that he was going to inaugurate an era of lower prices, and on the strength of it all the smart men of Wall street sold stocks short. Instead of falling, they rose 1@2 5 per cent., and the Secretary's followers were cleaned out. The Boston letter has set all the shorts to cover and the bulls to buy. Let them beware, lest the Secretary's performance in this case should belie his promise, as it did in that. Buyers for a rise will likewise do well to remember that, even should the Secretary suspend for the present the cancellation of plain legal-tender, he does not promise not to cancel the $18,000,000 of compound legal-tender which mature in June and July, and which now constitute a portion of the bank reserve. On the contrary, it is well understood that he intends to pay off and destroy these notes, reserving the $39,000,000 of three per cent. certificates for the August and September notes. The banks will find this amount of contraction quite sufficient to keep them conservative. Mr. McCulloch pays a poor compliment to his friends in Congress when he says that the views of a majority * * * were adverse to immediate contraction.' People generally rather understood, on the contrary, that while the expansionists constituted a considerable body in the last Congress, the sound men were in a majority on every test vote, and that they enacted a law—which the Secretary seems afraid to execute—directing a monthly curtailment of $4,000,000 of legal-tenders. But, after all, the gist of the Boston letter may reside in this paragraph:—

"'Fourth. Anticipating that the failure of the crops and the other circumstances alluded to would seriously affect business, I have considered it important that the public mind should not be diverted, by the criticisms and complains of those who are opposed to contraction, from the real causes of trouble; that a sound policy should not be put in peril by being made the "scapegoat" for evils resulting from different causes.'

"In other words, the Secretary deems a revulsion so inevitable from other causes than the contraction of the currency, that he don't wish to make himself even seemingly responsible for what he cannot avert. There is some shrewdness in this."

—The New York *Herald* of this morning says:

"Secretary McCulloch is incurably wedded to his financial theories, although they have proved impracticable, and he is compelled to abandon them in practice. He not only does not learn anything by experience, but he becomes more confused and incapable. Yet he never loses an opportunity to ventilate his crude notions about our finances and the currency. His last performance in this way is seen in a letter to some citizens of Boston in reply to an invitation to a complimentary public dinner tendered to him. It will be remembered that the Secretary, in his Fort Wayne speech, and on other occasions, spoke strongly in favor of resumption of specie payments and a contraction of the currency to bring that about at an early day. In his reports to Congress he recommended this policy, and that body, acting upon his recommendation, passed an act authorizing him to contract the currency by withdrawing legal tenders from circulation. He used the authority for a time, and proceeded in withdrawing the national currency from circulation till he saw that the effect was proving disastrous in checking the industry of the country and in reducing the income of the Government. Now he confesses that he

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Errors Corrected.

From the Tribune.

Perhaps it is always the wiser course to leave misstatements and misapprehensions to the slow but sure correction of time. If you show that a charge is without foundation, you are held to admit that the offense would be a grave one if it were well founded; when that may be just what you would most strenuously deny. Usually, the refutation of one falsehood will serve as a pretext for uttering two or three new ones.

Thus, when I returned from Richmond, I found the press ringing the changes on the alleged officious, superserviceable, utterly needless interposition of those Republicans who signed Jefferson Davis' bail-bond. That, according to many, was the most aggravating feature of the case. I was so good-natured as to explain that the fact was the reverse of what was thus asserted—that Gerrit Smith and I went to Richmond and signed that bond because the counsel at whose request we acted deemed it important that we should do so—felt that the Democratic or Southern names they could so abundantly proffer would *not* answer so well—that some Republican names were, if not absolutely requisite, at least exceedingly desirable. Thus the charge of "rushing to the rescue," "thrusting themselves in," "seeking notoriety," etc., was utterly baseless.

"Oh, this is no excuse, etc. etc. etc., clamor dozens in chorus. Why, gentlemen! it was not offered as excuse, palliation, or anything of the sort; but simply to refute your assertion that this notoriety had been sought or courted by these bondsmen.

So with the story that there were congratulations, etc. etc., on the part of those bondsmen—that I had held a secret conference with Davis, etc. etc. I never had any conference or communication at all with him, save a few words of thanks on his part in a crowded hall, and a civil response from me. I had never seen him to know him before, and never had had any sort of communication with him.

Those who talk of this matter as concerning only or mainly Jefferson Davis, take a very narrow and shallow view of it. No individual is of sufficient consequence to justify a hundred newspaper paragraphs. But Jefferson Davis in jail, awaiting a trial for treason which no urgency, no importunity on the part of his counsel could procure for him, stood as the representative, the hostage, the scapegoat, of several millions of our people, who, it had been decided by force of arms, rightfully were and must remain a part of us. It did not, and does not seem to me desirable to brand the crime of treason—of felony—on the brows of these three or four millions of our countrymen. Nay: it did not seem wise or well to *try* thus to brand them, whether the attempt was or was not likely to be crowned with success. There may be honest difference on this point to-day; but who can believe that there will be any such difference five years hence?

I felt confident that the bailing of Davis in part by Northern Republicans would exert a pacifying, reconciling influence at the South, and was willing to incur some personal obloquy to this end; but I already realize that it has done far more good than I anticipated. From every part of the South but Texas, I have already trustworthy assurances that it has been generally hailed as an overture to conciliation—an earnest of Northern goodwill and kindness. There is still an implacably Rebel faction in the South which persists in grumbling and sneering; but this faction is daily melting away; while a great and increasing majority of those who have been Rebels are inclining towards a prompt and hearty compliance with the terms of the Military Reconstruction act, and are anxious to return to loyal self-government at the very earliest day. Of the many radicals who have returned from the South within the last ten days, I have not met the first one who did not hail the liberation of Davis as fraught with healing influences, and of beneficent promise to every part of our country.

—Some journals have talked of my "complaining" of adverse criticism and the imputation of unworthy motives. I beg leave to assure them that I complain of nothing, deprecate nothing. Let every one free his mind as to him shall seem good. There never yet was an act so useful and noble that a mean soul could not conceive a base motive for it. The fitting answers to such detractors are given by silence and time.

Those who are waiting for some defense, explanation, or apology from me will wait forever. My action in the premises has done more good than I expected, and at less personal cost. I may never again have an opportunity to do so beneficent an act, but should I have, I shall certainly be encouraged by this experience to improve the opportunity.

H. G.

The Jeff. Davis Bail Bond—Seeds of a Revolution.

From the Herald.

Seven years ago, when Jefferson Davis and his Southern colleagues arrogated to themselves the right to withdraw from the confederation of States and break up the Union, on the principle of the absolute sovereignty of the individual States and the natural right of revolution, they found a certain set of coadjutors in the North who aided them in the preliminary movements which produced the bloody four years' war of the Rebellion. These accessories before the fact were distinct from the Copperhead Democracy, whose political affinities put them in direct sympathy with the Rebels, and induced the latter to count with confidence upon their active co-operation. The assistance to which we allude came frrm a different source—from Greeley, Chase, and Stanton, who were strongly identified with the opponents of the South, and recognized as leaders in the anti-slavery party of the North. These men justified secession, and their action was the more dangerous because of the services they had rendered in the cause of universal freedom, and on account of their prominence in the Republican party. While the Democrats tremblingly hesitated to fulfil the expectations they had held out to the South, Greeley and his associates openly concurred in and supported the Southern arguments in favor of the right of secession. They declared that if a majority of the people of a sovereign State decided to withdraw from the Union, they had the power and the right to do so, and protested against compelling the allegiance of any State by the power of the bayonet.

The secession they had justified came upon us, and was followed by the terrible war which involved so much loss and suffering upon the nation. The people of the loyal North resolved that the Government should not be destroyed, and their voice was so unanimous that the radical Northern advocates of the right of secession were compelled to give way. The Copperhead Democracy, it is true, continued to make a feeble effort to paralyze the power of the North, and to aid the Rebel arms; but their sympathy was unproductive of any real benefit to the Southern cause, and exhausted itself in a foolish declaration in the Chicago Convention that the war was a failure. Greeley, Chase, and their associates became the fiercest denouncers of treason, and insisted not only on putting down the Rebellion and preserving the Union, but on dictating to the army and managing its campaigns.

But now that the war is over, instead of acting on the principle upon which it was carried on, the right of the nation to crush a rebellion and punish the traitors who created it, these same men have associated themselves with a very singular set of persons in securing the release of Jeff. Davis, the representative head of the whole Rebellion, on straw bail, and his escape from punishment. Chase, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, has quietly suffered the great culprit to slip through his fingers, while Greeley has united with Gerrit Smith, Ben Wood, John Minor Boots, and others in a curious hotchpotch called a bail bond, in order to effect the liberation of the ex-leader of the Southern Confederacy from jail.

Here is a proceeding liberating the greatest criminal this country has ever seen on similar sort of bail as would be required in a case of petty larceny. As a legal event it is most singular, and shows the extraordinary skill with which one of the greatest lawyers of our State has managed to make the same men who got up and justified the Rebellion come together again on a common ground, and declare that it was only a venial offense, and deserving no more severe punishment than might be awarded to petty larceny. But in another view the act of Greeley, Chase, and their associates is creating great excitement all over the States, and laying the groundwork of a sweeping revolution. Every one may be willing to give Greeley, Ben Wood, Gerrit Smith, and John Minor Botts all the credit for humanity they may desire; but it is clear that the Republican party regard this act of one of their prominent leaders in a very serious light.

It stultifies the whole war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and leaves the conviction on the public mind that the three thousand millions of dollars and the half million of lives which it has cost the North have been thrown away to no purpose. It makes the loyal people ask themselves why there should not be a blotting out of the penalties of the war in the North as well as in the South. It suggests the question, if the Rebels of the South, who brought this war upon the country, are to be granted universal amnesty, and the negroes of the South are to be endowed with the right of suffrage, why should the loyal masses of the North, who have fought and suffered to preserve the Government, be subjected to bear the heavy burden of the war debt, and to see their hard earnings wrung from them by the hundreds of millions every year by the tax gatherer? Why, in short, should the Southern leaders—the real criminals in the wicked Rebellion—be protected and released from all punishment, and the Northern people—the victims of the treason—be compelled to bear all its pains and penalties?

More of the Fenian Nonsense.

From the Times.

It is not altogether easy to comprehend the purport of the recent telegrams we have been receiving in regard to the fate of the Fenian convicts in Ireland. The extraordinary announcement was made the other day that one of the prisoners whose sentence had been commuted to imprisonment for life, was, on second thought of the British Premier, to be hung after all. This statement was sufficiently absurd not to mislead any one above the intelligence of a subscriber to the Fenian five-twenty loan. On Monday there came a variety, not of facts, but of opinions as to the intentions of the British Cabinet—all of a sort more or less confounding. On Tuesday again we had to make room for further speculations; first, as to the determination of the Queen's advisers in regard to the ultimate disposition of the convicts; next, as to the views of the press of England and Ireland, and, after that, as to what Mr. Adams might do if certain other things should be done.

If there were any danger of a Fenian, either of high or low degree, being hung in Ireland or elsewhere for taking to the pastime of rebellion, it would be proper for us all to get, perhaps, more or less sentimental over these cable reports, unintelligible as they are. But as no one of ordinary sense believes that the convicted Head Centres are in greater danger of being hung than Jefferson Davis' friends are of having to pay the forfeit of his bail, we can restrain our anxieties for another occasion. The mail will bring us some translation of the wild story of a prisoner who was let off with imprisonment for life, being ordered back to the scaffold by the Queen's principal adviser. At present it is only translatable, thus far, that it is transparent nonsense—almost as transparent, in fact, as the stories we get here of every second Irishman's house in New York having been turned into a Fenian arsenal.

It ought to be nearly time to get rid of all this rubbish. The industry of the country is in none too forward a state. The taxes weigh heavily upon us all, employers and employes, producers and consumers. We shall have all the fighting we want for the next decade, at least on the plains; or, if we should have to take an extra turn outside of the Indian Territory, our people will insist on choosing their own time to open the quarrel. They will not accept the responsibilities of a declaration of war by a set of swindling adventurers, whether they come from Ireland or anywhere else.

Disfranchisements Under the Reconstruction Act.

From the Tribune.

The interpretation given to the Reconstruction act by Attorney-General Stanbery is practically as important and authoritative as if it were pronounced by the Supreme Court, since no appeal can possibly be taken from the action of the military commanders, who will be guided by the opinion just published. It therefore merits a very careful consideration; for upon this basis the entire work of reorganization will proceed. The opinion of Mr. Stanbery on all matters other than those relating to disfranchisement is not likely to be the subject of dispute, and need not be reviewed at length. He holds that the decisions of the Board of Registration are final; that every applicant for registration must be twenty-one years old when registered, but need not have been one year in the State until the election, and that none but citizens of the United States can vote.

The disfranchising clauses of the act, added to the original Sherman amendment by Mr. Shellabarger, were doubtless intended to have a broader operation than the rules of legal interpretation will allow. These clauses were drawn up in great haste, and adopted as a compromise, without the benefit of debate, which might have drawn attention to their loose expression. Why the error should not have been corrected in the Supplemental act, which was framed with more deliberation, it is not easy to explain, unless by supposing that Congress was so anxious to show good faith in adhering to the act of the previous session as a finality, that it preferred to leave a defect uncured rather than expose itself to the charge of vacillation. However this may be, it is certain that both acts profess to exclude from the right of suffrage all "who may have been disfranchised for participation in the Rebellion," and yet that no one is so disfranchised in any of the States affected by this act otherwise than by other clauses of the act itself. This is very clearly stated by Mr. Stanbery; and the exception which he suggests may exist in Virginia was, we are very confident, abrogated in 1865. This clause is, therefore, substantially a nullity.

The remaining text of the two statutes themselves is the only authority for excluding from the polls any one who formerly had a right to vote. The oath prescribed by the Supplementary act declares in effect that the applicant for registration has never engaged in rebellion against the United States, nor given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, after having been a member of a State Legislature, or an executive or judicial officer of a State, or after having taken an oath as such, or as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States. The Attorney-General holds that this oath does not exclude members of a State Convention as such, that body being entirely distinguishable from a Legislature. In this he is perfectly right, and we only regret that he could not have so instructed Mr. Johnson in 1865, and thus have saved the latter from the error of assuming, as he did, that electors of a Convention must necessarily have the same qualifications as electors of a Legislature.

The State officers who, in Mr. Stanbery's judgment, are disfranchised, are only those who, in a proper sense, are officers of the State, and not mere officers of a municipality. He does not cite any authority for this proposition, but there is a very respectable decision directly in point in the 3d of Harrington's (Delaware) Reports, in which it was held that a provision in the Constitution forbidding clergymen from holding office did not extend to municipal offices. Mr. Stanbery may find it desirable to refer to this case (the State agt. Wilmington) in preparing his opinion upon the questions he has reserved. Militia officers, and persons who have held offices of a purely non-political character, such as notaries, State directors of public institutions, etc., are held not to be disfranchised by the act. But the officers of the United States, of every species and grade, civil or military, executive, legislative, or judicial, are held to be within the statute, though whether mere commissioners to take acknowledgments, or similar officials, are within this class, Mr. Stanbery does not say. They are so few, however, that the question is unimportant.

Participation in the Rebellion, it is held, must have been voluntary, in order to disfranchise, and must have consisted of something more than mere co-operation in preserving the usual forms of local government. Judges, sheriffs, county clerks, mayors, etc. etc., are not to be considered as engaging in rebellion, or even as giving aid and comfort to Rebels, by performing the ordinary duties of such offices during the Rebellion. The result of the Attorney-General's interpretation of the law is to reduce the scope of the disfranchising clauses to very narrow limits. Unless those who hold the policy of exclusion and disfranchisement to be necessary can persuade Congress to amend the law in July, which is very improbable, they will have to accept pretty nearly the programme of impartial suffrage which the *Tribune* has constantly advocated. The people of the South, both white and colored, are now relieved from a widespread misapprehension as to the extent of disfranchisement.

We trust that all classes will be encouraged thereby to pursue the right path, which is clearly that of loyalty to the Union, combined with forbearance towards each other. There has been rather too much reliance placed upon disfranchisement as a means of securing majorities for loyal men. It seems to us an undesirable source of power, and while in particular States it has been, and perhaps still is, a necessity, it ought not to be universally required. It cannot last, and has an unhealthy effect while it does last. We hope to see large Union majorities secured in the South, not by the exclusion of classes from the polls, but by the free action of the whole people. We expect to see political privileges abused by large numbers of malignant men; but they would not be excluded by any conceivable interpretation of the law; while their evil tempers would be only aggravated by restrictions which, they would be conscious, were aimed at them, but fell short of the mark.

Capture of Maximilian—Dominion of the Old World in the New.

From the World.

It now lacks nine years of a century since the whole American Continent, from the Arctic Ocean to Cape Horn, was subject to European domination. It is quite possible that before a full century from the Declaration of Independence has elapsed, every claim to such dominion in every part of America will have been extinguished. The failure of France to establish a throne in Mexico merely demonstrates the futility of any reactionary movement against the tendencies which have well-nigh emancipated the continent. The great work of independence is steadily progressing in the order of nature, and the fall of Maximilian will probably accelerate its completion by convincing all the powers which retain colonial claims in the Western hemisphere of the impossibility of a permanent tenure. Russia has just given up hers for a satisfactory compensation; Great Britain, in establishing the "Dominion of Canada," asserts in words an authority which she is preparing to relinquish in fact, and it is rumored that she is negotiating with our Government for the cession to us of her American possessions on the Pacific coast. Everybody sees that the consolidation of the Provinces must result in their early independence; and with the new confederation independent, Great Britain would find her strip of coast on the Pacific a troublesome incumbrance always ready to drop, like a ripe pear, into the lap of the United States. It is therefore quite credible that her statesmen are willing to follow the example of the Czar, and transfer, at a good price, what she cannot expect long to hold. So far as our country is concerned, there are, of course, objections to increasing our colossal national debt; but the Russian purchase has cost less than three days' army expenditures at some periods of the war, and it is far better to spend money in buying territory than in slaughtering American laborers, and abridging the productive power of the nation.

When Europe shall have been completely excluded from the American continent, it is not in the order of nature that her sovereigns should retain the outlying islands. The islands are natural appendages of the continent, and should be embraced in the same political system. It is as contrary to fitness, that the American islands should belong to the political system of Europe, as it would be for the British islands to be included in the political system of America. Outlying islands are a sort of satellites to their continents; they should go with them politically, as they do geographically. The reason why European dominion has greater longevity in the islands than on the mainland is, that the wars by which the English and Spanish colonies won independence were land struggles, none of the colonies, at the time of achieving their freedom, having had a naval force capable of coping with the mother country on the ocean. None of the American islands is large enough to become an independent country, and the naval superiority of Europe has kept them subject to the original claimants. The United States is the only American power that has ever had a considerable navy; but with the exception of the Bermudas there are no islands near our coast belonging to any power with whom we have ever been at war, and at the time of our last war with Great Britain we were not strong enough on the ocean to seize these. Our proximity to the Bahamas is the result of our subsequent acquisition of Florida. We have peacefully extinguished, by purchase, the European title to large areas of territory adjacent to our own, but we have taken no active interest in any of the American islands, except Cuba. To this our Government long ago asserted a reversionary claim by declaring that it should never pass from Spain to any other sovereignty than our own.

We have made one or two unsuccessful attempts to purchase it, and we suppose no American doubts that it will ultimately be ours. The abolition of slavery in the United States, Russia, and Brazil, betokening its speedy extinction everywhere, is favorable to our early acquisition of Cuba. Spain cannot long resist the universal tendency of the age, and with the example of Jamaica before her, she cannot expect the island to continue profitable after the emancipation of the negroes. It is probable, therefore, that altered circumstances and prospects will abate her reluctance to sell it. But when we have acquired Cuba, and when Mexico and the South American nations come to have navies, manifest destiny will speedily displace the island dominion of Europe in this hemisphere.

There is no hazard in predicting that the whole American continent and neighboring islands will be emancipated from European control; but is it equally clear that republican ideas of government are to predominate in the independent New World? This is a question to which no thoughtful person would assume to give a dogmatic answer; but all the main tendencies, so far as they are yet disclosed, point towards the universal prevalence of republicanism. We do not overlook the existence of monarchy in Brazil, the incipient tendency to kingship in Canada, nor the great strides towards centralization in the United States. But all these are abnormal. They are against the predominant current of American ideas. The Brazilian monarchy is a consequence of the original absurdity of making that vast territory a satellite of an insignificant patch of the Spanish peninsula. It is a relic of that subjugation to Europe, from which the American continent is not yet quite free.

"Now half appeared
The tawny lion, pawing to get free
His hinder paris; then springs as broke from bonds,
And rampant shakes his brindled mane."

In like manner, the Canadian monarchy, if there should be one, will be a mere navel-mark left by the peaceful severance of the umbilical cord which binds that vast country to Britain. Mischievous as some recent tendencies are in the United States, they do not bear in the direction of monarchy. The nullification and almost complete prostration of executive influence, and the supremacy claimed for the elected representatives of the people, point rather to the absolute tyranny of political majorities than to the despotism of an individual. We have not and never can have on this continent (certainly not in the next century or two) an aristocracy of birth and blood, which, in the Old World, forms one of the chief supports of a throne. Our aristocracy on this continent is an aristocracy of wealth, and the equal division of estates prevents the building up of great families. The openings for enterprise on a new continent enable *parvenus* to eclipse our oldest houses. The levelling political tendency also, stronger at this moment than it has ever been before, is an active force operating for the perpetuity of republicanism.

The very principle which called for the severance of this continent from political dependence on Europe, contains the essence of the republicanism of which America is the natural home. We commenced our Declaration of Independence by proclaiming human equality, meaning no more by this fruitful dogma than that men on the Western Continent rightfully owe no more subjection to men on the Eastern, than men on the Eastern Continent do to those on the Western. But if the dogma be true as a justification for throwing off the Old World yoke, it is equally true as a ground for disputing the control of one class, order, or race of men over another, in the same country, or, at all events, this is the chief practical use which has been made of it. From which it appears that the germs of republicanism were deeply planted in the very fact of separation, and that one of the supposed logical consequences of continental independence is institutions founded on equality of political rights.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS

To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

A. S. ROBINSON

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of

FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,

ETC. ETC.,

Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War,' by G. Doree." "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 18§

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

(LATE P. LAKEMEYER'S),

S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS.,

PHILADELPHIA. 5 24 1m

Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths.
Great Variety, Lowest Cash Prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,

(Below the Girard House).

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE H. BOKER,

5 16 1m SECRETARY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee,

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries. 5 20 31§

UNITED STATES ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,

FIRST DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA. No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Lists, Valuations, and Enumerations, consisting of incomes for the year 1866, articles comprised in Schedule A, and Special Taxes for the year expiring May 1, 1868, made and taken in this District in pursuance of the provisions of the United States Excise Laws, will be open for examination on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1867, and remain open until THURSDAY, June 13, 1867.

Appeals relative thereto will be heard and determined by the Assessor during the above period between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. of each day. All appeals must be in writing, specifying the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must further state the ground or principle of inequality complained of. Sworn testimony will be required. Any person, firm, company, or corporation exercising or carrying on any trade, business or profession, upon which a special tax has been imposed by law, without payment thereof, are reminded that, besides being liable for the tax, a penalty of not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars will be imposed for each offense.

5 28 3t JOHN W. FRAZIER, Assessor.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D.

OFFICE, NO. 424 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1867.

The INTEREST IN GOLD, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, DUE JUNE 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons therefor, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. PALMER,

5 21 tuths10t Treasurer.

THE OFFICE OF

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company,

"Inman Line,"

Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to

NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.

5 22 1rp JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 20.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1867.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., or ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per share on the Capital Stock of this Company, clear of United States and State taxes, payable on demand. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

5 28 6t Treasurer.

NOTICE.—ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of ST. LOUIS, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the ELECTION OF THIRTEEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 4th day of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June.—Dated St. Louis, April 25, 1867.

5 16 181* By order, H. C. BRYANT, Sec'y.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,

5 28 1J29 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE

IS REMOVED

FROM THE OLD STAND TO

No. 11 South NINTH Street.

5 27 R. L. KNIGHT & SON.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS

OF

BONNETS
HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
RIBBONS,
BRIDAL WREATHS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
FRAMES
ETC. ETC. ETC

NOW OPEN,

THE ABOVE SPLENDID STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

No. 904 WALNUT St.,

WHOSE ELEGANT SHOW ROOMS have already been visited by numerous purchasers; and she respectfully announces that she is constantly receiving NEW STYLES, and selling always at LOW PRICES.

MOURNING MILLINERY

RECEIVES AT HER ESTABLISHMENT MOST SPECIAL ATTENTION, AND THEREFORE SHE OFFERS THE BEST STOCK OF

MOURNING BONNETS

IN THE CITY.

MAD'LLE KEOGH,

4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 828 AND 831 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 19§

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. WM. HOFMANN,

NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

HOSIERY GOODS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURES,

For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear,

LADIES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS,

MISSES' MERINO AND MERINO GAUZE VESTS,

GENTS' MERINO, MERINO GAUZE, COTTON, AND HEAVY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

YOUTHS' MERINO COTTON, AND MERINO GAUZE SHIRTS 3 5 tuths

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF ALL KINDS,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH, BY

JONES & THACHER, 510 MINOR STREET.

5 20 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

FROM BISHOP WOOD.—The following was addressed to the Chairman of the Southern Relief Fund by Bishop Wood:—

DIOCESE OF PHILADELPHIA, CATHEDRAL, LOGAN SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.—John Welsh, Esq., Chairman of the Southern Relief Famine Fund—Dear Sir:—Just on the eve of leaving for Europe, I seize one of the last moments to fulfil a duty of charity to our suffering brethren of the South. I enclose a check for five hundred dollars as my contribution, and commend the matter warmly and earnestly to all under my pastoral care. I would be pleased that whatever donations may be made should be placed in the hands of your most estimable committee, convinced, as I am, that the distribution will be prompt, discreet, and impartial; and that, intended for the relief of those who are in extreme want, it will be faithfully applied through your instrumentality to their aid and comfort. I am, very sincerely and respectfully, your obedient servant, †JAMES F. WOOD,
Bishop of Philadelphia.

P. S.—I desire you to use this letter in any way in which you think it will promote the success of your effort.

IN A PRECARIOUS CONDITION.—Colonel Riddle, late of the army, is now lying at the point of death, from the effect of an assault upon him recently made in an assessor's office. The Colonel was accompanied by his brother. A difficulty occurred, growing out, it is said, of a hasty word spoken by one of the persons in the room. Colonel Riddle is alleged to have been struck on the head with a billy, and so much injured that he at once took to his bed, and at the latest accounts was so low that his recovery was not deemed probable. The affair, most strangely, has not been the subject of a legal investigation.

NO LONGER DELAY.—The work of uniting all religious and temperance organizations in earnest and perpetual efforts for the general practice of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, is about to begin. The State has been divided into three departments, in each of which a travelling agent is to be employed. William Nicholson, Esq., of this city, has been appointed Resident Secretary for the whole State. James Black, Esq., of Lancaster, is the President.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES.—St. Michael's Church, Kensington, was yesterday filled with the youthful friends of "Brother Eadbert," of the religious community known as the "Brothers of the Christian Schools," of which he was a member for fourteen years. When the funeral procession entered the church and were seated, the clergy recited the Office for the Dead, after which a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated.

TO BE IMPROVED.—Columbia avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, having been opened according to law, the work of grading the same will shortly be commenced. A bridge will have to be constructed over the Cohocksink creek at this point for public use until the culvert is extended to that point. This improvement is one that has been needed for several years.

SUICIDE.—A man named Louis Meyers, aged forty-four years, committed suicide last evening at his residence, No. 165 Brown street, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He leaves a wife and eleven children. The deceased was a cigar-maker. He had been in low spirits for some time.

FIRE.—A fire in the chemical room at the photograph establishment No. 712 Arch street, did damage to the extent of about $500. It is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

FELL DEAD.—John Ritterson, Constable of the Eighteenth Ward, fell dead yesterday afternoon, in a house in Front street, below Girard avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This fine building is likely to be crowded to its capacity on the occasion of Mr. Hood's benefit on next Monday night. The attractions are of a special character, nothing less than the entire Richings Opera Company, together with Mr. Theodore Habelman, the popular German tenor, who makes his *debut* in English opera. We understand that good seats are already growing scarce, and advise our readers to make early application at the ticket offices at Trumpler's and the Academy.

THE THEATRES.—At the Chesnut Street Theatre the favorite German Opera Troupe will perform Auber's celebrated opera of *Masaniello*, with a very strong cast. To-morrow (Friday) evening, *The Marriage of Figaro* (played 200 times in Paris in a single season) will be presented, with an admirable cast.

At the Arch, Mrs. Emma Waller will appear as "Iago" this evening, and in the *Duchess of Malfi* to-morrow, for her benefit.

At the Walnut, Miss Susan Denin continues successful as "Ogarita," in the *Sea of Ice*, which will be played all this week.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.—At the New Chesnut Street Theatre, next Monday evening, the great spectacle of *Cendrillon* will be produced in splendid style. It will introduce to the public four *premieres danseuses* and a ballet troupe of seventy-five young ladies. An excellent company has also been engaged to appear in the new play, including Miss Josie Orton, Miss Julia Daly, Miss Annie Ward, Mr. Michael Woolf, Mr. J. W. Jennings, and other favorites. The new play is brought out at a cost of $10,000.

At the Walnut, on Monday, Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear in *Rip Van Winkle*, which will be accorded an unusually strong cast.

At the Arch, Mr. G. L. Fox will produce his entirely new pantomime called *Little Boy Blue*, with many new and wonderful tricks, beautiful dances, and much fun.

MR. OWEN MARLOWE is to be the recipient of a grand farewell complimentary benefit at the Academy of Music, shortly.

On dit that a similar benizon awaits the acceptance of Mr. George H. Griffith, of the Arch Street Company.

GRAND CONCERT ON TUESDAY.—Mr. Charles R. Rentz, tenor, late of Boston, has taken up his residence here, and on next Tuesday evening (June 4) will give his initial Classical Concert at Musical Fund Hall, to which we invite the attention of all lovers of music. Mr. Rentz will be assisted by Miss M., Miss C. Rentz, Mrs. Da Costa Jones, Herr Wenzell Kopta, Mons. A. Esconbone, and Mr. O. Koenig. The programme embraces quintettes from *Don Giovanni* and *Nabucco*, with many other attractive ballads, scenas, solos, and duetts.

HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST, will introduce his great *Proteus* Scene this evening for the first time. He remains with us only a few days longer.

On Monday evening Mr. Charles Levi, the gentlemanly business agent of M. Hartz, will take a benefit, when extraordinary attractions will be offered. Mr. Levi will be remembered as the business agent of the great Hermann, Prestidigitateur, Mr Wehll, and other eminent artists who have visited our city.

—The farmers believe that the old couplet is to be verified this year:—

"A cold April and a wet May
Fill the barn with the best of hay."

The present weather is thus described by the poet:—

"It shines, it rains,
Then shines again,
What does the weather mean?
It laughs in doubt,
The sun comes out,
With drizzling mists between.

"Now dark, now light,
Like day, like night,
'Tis changing, fickle weather;
It mists at times,
Then rains or shines,
And sometimes all together."

—Ex-Governor Thomas H. Seymour lately entertained the Russian Commissioners, now in Hartford. Present at his reception were General Franklin and ex-Secretary Toucey.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4'33 | MOON RISES....2'37
SUN SETS....7'28 | HIGH WATER....10'48

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. MORRISON COATES,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
JAMES DOUGHERTY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	May 11
Hermann	Southampton	New York	May 15
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	May 15
Arago	Havre	New York	May 15
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	May 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	May 18
Baltic	Bremen	New York	May 19
Hermania	Hamburg	New York	May 18
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	May 21
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	May 21
Col London	Liverpool	New York	May 22
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	May 23
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	May 23
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	May 24
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	May 24
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	May 25
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	May 25

FOR EUROPE.

Habsa	New York	Bremen	May 30
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Europe	New York	Havre	June 1
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Acadia	New York	Glasgow	June 1
Germania	New York	Hamburg	June 1
Atlantic	New York	Bremen	June 1
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	June 5
Hermann	New York	Bremen	June 6
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	June 8
Arago	New York	Havre	June 8
Tempico	New York	Havre	June 8
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Bellona	New York	London	June 8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Moro Castle	New York	Havana	May 30
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	June 1
S. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	June 1
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	June 1
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 1
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	June 1
Geo. Grant	New York	New Orleans	June 1
Eagle	New York	Havana	June 1
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	June 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 11

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig I. Beurman, Small, Bangor, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr J. McAdam, Willard, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Amelia, Beebe, Wareham, Captain.
Schr Chas. Hill, Cheeseman, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr Pauline, Freeman, Wellfleet, Captain.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr W. Gillum, Scovill, Hartford, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, Nantucket, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, Tompins' Cove, do.
Schr James Parker, Kelly, Norwich, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. Hay, Hathaway, Cohasset Narrows, do.
Sch R. Willing, Cundill, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Chester Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Clyde, Duncan, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lockout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, and naval stores to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co. Passengers—Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Miss Julia Johnston, Mrs. Rogers and child, Mrs. S. Alexander, Mrs. S. A. Weason and child, Miss Betsey Butler, Mrs. Mary Robinson and child, Mrs. Izzard and two children. Passed off the Ledge Lightship brig Abbie C. Titcomb, bound up four miles above the Ledge; brig Hiram Ahiff, bound up; above the Buoy on the Middle, barque Norna.

Schr King Dove, Wooster, 8 days from Calais, with laths and pickets to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Ann Maria, Waller, from Manokin River, with lumber to Latnbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr S. E. Jayne Russell, 4 days from Charleston, with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.

Schr J. L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ellie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Amelia, Beebe, from Fall River.

Schr W. Gillum, Scovill, from Middletown.

Schr Julia Smith, Briggs, from Dighton.

Schr James Parker, Kelly, from Providence.

Schr Minnesota, Phinney, from Gloucester.

Schr Joseph Hay, Hathaway, from New York.

Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, from Lebanon.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship W. J. Hatfield, Murphy, hence, at Quebec 24th instant.

Ship Mohongo, McGonagle, from Londonderry for Philadelphia, was spoken 14th inst., lat. 53, lon. 22.

Steamship Peruvian, Glover, for Boston, was in the river, Liverpool, 17th inst., bound out.

Steamship Propontis, Higginson, hence, via Norfolk, at Liverpool 15th inst.

Steamship Melita, Sumner, for Philadelphia, at Liverpool 18th inst.

Barque J. E. Ward, Landerkin, hence, at Portland 27th inst.

Barque Barlow, Dunn, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 16th inst.

Barque Sarah King, King, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 18th inst.

Brig F. Foulkes, Townsend, for New York, cleared at Mobile 24th inst.

Brig Carrie Douglass, Peters, hence, at St. John, N. B., 20th inst.

Schr Ontara, Huntley, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Express, for Philadelphia, sailed from Winterport 24th inst.

Schr F. Arthemus, Mitchell, hence, at Portsmouth 25th inst.

Schr Isabella, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Halifax 21st inst.

Schrs M. Perrin, Gibbs, and L. Beard, Perry, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 23th inst.

Schr R. Peterson, English, hence, at Portsmouth 26th inst.

Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, hence, at Salem 27th inst.

Schr Albert Thomas, Means, hence, at Fall River 27th inst.

Schrs Ocean Belle, Eames, and A. Partridge, Haley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 24th inst.

Schr Trade Wind, Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 27th inst.

Schr Ninetta, Wilson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 26th inst.

Schrs. Beatty, Henderson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 27th inst.

Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 28th inst.

Schrs C. Loeser, Smith, and A. Bartlett, Bartlett, hence, at Portland 27th inst.

Schr Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon, hence, at Newburyport 27th inst.

Schr Wm. B. Thomas, Winsmore, from Matanzas, which put into Key West with head of foremast gone, made temporary repairs at that place, and proceeded 19th inst. on her voyage to Philadelphia.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Greenport (L. I.) *Watchman* of the 28th inst. says:—"We are informed that the bell on Little Gull Island is cracked so seriously as to impair its power of being heard to any great distance in certain conditions of the air. It is of the first importance that it be renewed at once, or, what is better, be replaced by a fog trumpet."

Official information is hereby given that a first order Fresnel lens has been substituted at the Cape Lookout Lighthouse, North Carolina, for the third order lens placed there temporarily after the injury done to it during the war. The change was made on the 21st inst., and the light should now be seen in clear weather a distance of twenty miles. There is no alteration whatever in the character of the light, with the exception of its increased power, enabling it to be seen a greater distance.

The temporary fixed red and green light on Point Lonsdale, south coast of Australia, was to be discontinued after the 15th of February, 1867, and a light of the same character, but of greater power and more extended range, was to be exhibited from the lighthouse near Point Lonsdale telegraph station.

From seaward the light will appear green between the bearings of about N. by W. and NW. ½ W., and red between NW. ½ W. and W. by S. In clear weather the light should be seen from a distance of ten miles.

By referring to the chart it will be seen that the NW. ½ W. line passes near the Lonsdale and Lightning Rocks, and navigators are cautioned to be on their guard before the colors begin to change, as the blending of the red and green lights will indicate close vicinity to the line which passes from the lighthouse over these dangers.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6'50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6'75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 1148 THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS, BOILS,
BRUISES, STINGS,
LAMENESS SORE EYES,
SORENESS BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS, LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, NOSE,
TOOTHACHE, STOMACH.
EARACHE,
NEURALGIA,
RHEUMATISM CORNS,
LUMBAGO, ULCERS,
PILES, OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1'00
Quarts in bottle.....$1'75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10'00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3129 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 11ths 6m

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

GRIEL & BROTHER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 23 S. SIXTEENTH Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

All orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. 5 23 1m

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave on the above port on Saturday, June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Arch street wharf.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie,

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans, Saturday June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port June 1.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
4 12 Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 1, at 6 o'clock A. M., from the first wharf below Pine street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 12 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Saturday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes, Master) will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, June 1, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $80 currency.
No freight received after Thursday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, Sailing semi-weekly, carrying the U. S. States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $280 GOLD.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, June 1
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 8
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, June 12
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, June 19

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool to Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7 or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, Via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 18 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 101 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7'15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2'30 P. M., 4'15 P. M., 4'30 P. M., 6'25, and 10'30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6'15 A. M., 7'15 A. M., 7'30 and 10'45 A. M., 1'35 P. M., 4'30 and 6'50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7'30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4'30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7'15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4'30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8'00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7'45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

City Passenger cars, on Market street, will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Eleventh and Market streets half an hour before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7'15 A. M. and 4'30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7'30 A. M. and 4'30 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 29 3 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7'15 A. M. and 4'30 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5'15 and Oxford at 6'06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3'25 P. M.

A Market Train with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11'15 A. M., Oxford at 12'00 M., and Kennett at 1'00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2'30 P. M., run through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7'15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4'30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 22, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8'30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11'45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3'30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 12 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington, connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11'45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12'30, 6'00, and 11'30 (daily) P. M. The 4'30 P. M. connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6'00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 7'00 and 8 A. M., 3'00 and 6'30 (daily), P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7'25 A. M., Way Mail, 9'35 A. M., Express, 1'10 P. M., Express, 6'35 P. M., Express 8'25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8'25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

		FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.		$2'25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express,		2'00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express		3'00
At 4 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.	1st class,	3'25
com. and Emigrant	2d class,	1'25

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, and 11'30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bristol, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market line will leave from foot of Market street, upper ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4'30, 6'45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines. Fare, $3'00. The 6'45 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7'30 and 11 A. M., 2'30, 3'30, 4'30, 5, 6'45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc., and at 10'15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7'30 and 10'15 A. M., 2'30, 4'30, 5, and 12 P. M. for Schenck's.

At 10'15 A. M., 2'30, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7'30 and 10'15 A. M., 2'30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10'15 A. M., 2'30, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily, Sundays excepted, from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7'30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 7'30 A. M. and 3'30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3'30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. or Lambertville and intermediate Stations. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

April 1, 1867.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads, INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 1 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of five carloads or more, it will be delivered at the top of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 18 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philada.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3'30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3'30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3'30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7'15 and 8'40 A. M., and 4'45 P. M.
Bridgetown at 7'05 A. M. and 3'30 P. M. Freight, 6'30 P. M.
Salem at 6'50 A. M. and 3'05 P. M. Freight, 5'45 P. M.
Millville at 6'55, A. M. and 3'08 P. M. Freight, 6'15 P. M.
Cape May at 12'45 A. M., Passenger.

Commutation tickets, at very reduced rates, between Philadelphia and Cape May, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, will be sold at the Office, Camden.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9'00

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1867.

The Character of the Revenue Service.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH, in enumerating the causes which are conspiring to produce a reduction of the revenue, omits to mention one which, in our judgment, is a very important one, viz., the demoralization of the revenue service itself. If the taxes which are honestly due to the Government under the existing laws were faithfully collected and paid over, there would be very little falling off in the revenue. But the fact is, that from some of the most important branches of the revenue only a small percentage of the taxes is realized. The enormous, unblushing, and persistent frauds perpetrated in connection with the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits is a matter of common fame, notorious to everybody. Were the taxes on distilled spirits honestly collected, there would be no perceptible falling off in the revenue. This branch of the revenue ought to yield the Government one hundred millions per annum. We doubt if for the present fiscal year it reaches thirty millions.

Now, in regard to this matter we are very well aware there are tremendous combinations, political and monetary, embracing prominent men in both parties, and some in official positions, formed for the express purpose of defrauding the Government of its just revenue from distilled spirits. We are aware of the character and extent of the influences wielded by those combinations. It would not be difficult to point out the chief actors in them. But, after all, they could accomplish very little against a pure administration of the revenue service. It is because these corrupt, defrauding combinations sweep into their foul "rings" the officers of the Government itself who become participators in their ill-gotten gains, and grow rich by perjury and plunder, that they gain such overbearing power, and are enabled to rob with impunity and on such a gigantic scale. There are certain revenue districts well known to the people—and they must be known to the Government too—which for months have been a stench in the nostrils of the community on account of the gross abandoned, shameless corruption of the officers of the Government. Those who should guard the public interest have become its enemies—those who are the sworn officers to defend the revenue are themselves the vile harbies who are engaged in plundering it. Now, it cannot be that these things are unknown to the authorities at Washington. On the contrary, they *are* known there. Why is not the remedy applied?

We say, without fear of contradiction by any person who has investigated the subject, that there is no great trouble in enforcing the revenue law upon the makers and venders of distilled spirits, provided the Government has *honest* and capable officers, who are properly sustained at Washington. There are no inherent difficulties in the case. Honesty and capacity are all that are required. There are districts in this city now—at least one—where this is exemplified. But the trouble is that during the past year the revenue service has been shaken and demoralized, because made subservient to political ends. When Secretary McCulloch lent himself to the general removal of the revenue officers throughout the country, because of their fidelity to the principles of the Union party, he struck a blow at the interests of the revenue service from which it has not yet recovered. He turned out a class of men who had been long in the service, and were familiar with it—men who had characters worth preserving, and who, as a class, were honest and vigilant. The whole service was temporarily broken up, and the interests of the revenue jeopardized, for a political end. The only wonder is, not that the revenue has fallen off, but that it has kept up as well as it has. And now, worth more than all theorizing about the currency, or the public debt, or the restoration of the South, is the simple prescription of *honesty* and *efficiency* in the revenue service. No scale of taxes will suffice to produce a revenue when the officers of the Government itself are in league with the thieves and the plunderers. The difficulty is a radical one. It threatens the stability of the entire revenue system.

It is not our purpose to cast universal suspicion on the revenue officers of the Government. Many of them are men whose characters shine the brighter from contrast with the prevailing corruption. But there is not an intelligent man who does not know that the evils to which we have alluded are widespread and most threatening. It is the common topic of conversation among our business men. It is the crying vice of the times, and, unless arrested, will test the stability of the Government itself. If Mr. McCulloch is not already aware of it, he ought to be; and if he is aware of it, he owes it to the public to take some more efficient means for its suppression than have yet been manifested.

A BOTANICAL GARDEN.—The interesting ceremonies which opened the new Horticultural Hall last evening, if they did nothing else, certainly impressed on the audience present the need, if not the absolute necessity, of a botanical garden. The idea of securing an endowment from the city to aid private liberality in the erection of such a place of resort and instruction, is not a new one; but the completion of the Hall of the Society devoted to the cultivation of the science of botany, gives a new impetus to the prospect of carrying the idea into practice. We think that such an establishment would do much towards refining the taste and enlarging the knowledge of our citizens, and we hope that free exhibitions, such as that just completed, can be carried into operation. Even a small botanical garden would do for a commencement; for if once the idea be carried into effect, and a nucleus secured, we know that the liberality of our wealthy citizens would soon cause the germ to grow until we had an institution which would be the pride of Philadelphia.

Music at the Park.

THE arrival of warm weather has turned popular attention to the country, and all who can will shortly be leaving for some retreat where, by a popular superstition, it is thought the heat and dust of the dog days cannot come. But the proportion of those who go to those who stay is very small, and anything that can beguile the weary lassitude of the can't-get-away party should merit immediate attention. However contracted the finances or pressing the business of those who are compelled to remain, there is nothing to prevent them visiting our beautiful Park, and the thousands who daily flock there attest its popularity. We therefore desire to see every inducement possible offered to secure for it the favor of our people. The air and exercise beneath its shade cannot but benefit the health of those who make it a resort, and to have it as attractive as art can make it should be the aim of the authorities. One of the great inducements within the reach of the Commissioners is the securing of several good bands of music. The popularity of the idea was tested last year, and was so universal, that we hope that this year it will be further extended. One band is not enough. There ought to be three or more, stationed at such distances as not to mar the harmony of each other, yet so placed as to enable the people to walk about, and at the same time have their ears delighted with the strains of music.

OUR FOREIGN CLAIMS.—The Boston *Advertiser*, by authority, publishes an article on the subject of the claims of the United States Government against Frazer, Trenholm & Co. It says:

"The Government has every reason for believing that at the close of the Rebellion this firm was in possess on of other property, and was largely indebted to the so-called Confederate Government. We set up a general claim to all this property and this indebtedness, as well as to the ships and cotton specified. The money value of this claim has never been ascertained. The President pardoned George S. Trenholm, the Rebel Secretary of the Treasury, *without so much as requiring a statement of his business accounts with the Rebel Government*, and from that day to this we have been unable to get such a statement. The Government might, perhaps, have forced the firm into showing its books before now, but for the unauthorized and subsequently repudiated settlement made with it last fall by Messrs. Dudley & Morse, and still hopes to accomplish this end through the Courts. If the suits for the ships and cotton are decided in our favor, of course the other claim will be good, and this firm will be adjudged as having possession of a large amount of money belonging to the United States. The failure of the English branch of the house may or may not prevent us from getting this money. It is well known to Southern citizens that during the latter part of the war Trenholm & Co. managed their affairs very shrewdly. They advised everybody in the Confederacy to invest in Confederate bonds, but they themselves invested in cotton and real estate. When the Rebellion broke down they had on hand vast quantities of houses and lands, and such of their cotton as had not been run through the blockade and sold, while the poor fools who followed their advice had nothing but worthless Rebel bonds. It is reported in Charleston that the firm owns at least one-quarter of the city, and a paragraph has already appeared in one commercial paper stating that they paid taxes last year on $14,000,000 worth of real estate."

If we do not lose all we are entitled to, it will not be because of the pardoning power of the President being misused, or the treachery of the United States agents in Great Britain. If there is any truth in the rumor of the vast real estate possessions of the firm, we suppose the Government is safe, should it secure judgment in an English Court.

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

The New York *Times* correspondent says:—"In the Lords, last night, Earl Shaftesbury brought up his bill to prohibit Anglican clergymen from wearing garments of a certain cut and color in church. England, his Lordship said, had come into a terrible crisis. Protestantism was in danger, for there were already two thousand churches where candles were lighted upon the altar. So many lights showed that dark days were coming. Ritualism threatened to shake the existence of the empire. Men of great zeal, learning, and ability were engaged in this work of destroying the Church and nation, and as he was in favor of civil and religious liberty, he introduced this bill to forbid the people using unauthorized costumes and ceremonies. He had been among the farmers of Dorset, and found them very much excited on the subject. They used very strong expressions, which, with proper deference to the bench of Bishops, he would not like to repeat. Ritualism was exciting dissenters against the Church, and even the Wesleyans, who were generally friendly, now threatened to destroy her as a branch of Popery. A noble Lord mildly suggested that vestments were older than the doctrines complained of, and were used in the Protestant Church of Sweden. The Bishop of London doubted if the evil could be put down by law. They must get control of the Universities. The mischief was with the young men, with whom Ritualism was popular. The Bishop of Oxford said there was a general desire in the church and even among dissenters for religious services of a more stimulating character; but the English people will not bear the semblance of persecution. The Church of England was not a compromising but a comprehensive Church, holding all extremes of doctrine. Finally, on motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the question was postponed two months. Meantime Earl Derby's commission will enter upon its duties, and in two years embody the whole matter in a blue-book—a sort of egg from which may be hatched a bill. But the folly of thinking that in free England, in this latter third of the nineteenth century, religion can be regulated by law, is incomprehensible."

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Opens for the Season of 1867 on SATURDAY, June 1. Terms for June, $2·50 per day, or $21 per week.
Address
J. F. CAKE, CONGRESS HALL,
5 30 12t Cape Island, N. J.

SUMMER BOARDING, AT A BEAUTIFUL place near Phœnixville, Chester county. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 1319 GIRARD AV. 5 30 2t*

A YOUNG LADY GRADUATE OF THE New York State Normal School, with three years' experience teaching in a ladies' seminary, wishes a situation in Philadelphia as a Teacher of Mathematics and English branches.
Address BOX 24,
5 30 2t* Carlisle, Pa.

EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL.
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EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL.
S. E. CORNER SECOND AND MARKET STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.
DEPARTMENT FOR CUSTOM WORK.
AGENTS FOR OILED CLOTHING.
5 30 thstf
EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.

A KEY TO THE
BANKRUPT ACT.
THE BANKRUPT ACT.
Printed from the Official Copy, Annotated, Digested, and provided with a copious Index, for the easy and convenient reference of the Legal Profession and of Business Men. By G. MORGAN ELDRIDGE, of the Philadelphia Bar. Octavo, paper covers, price 50 cents; cloth, $1.
A most perfect, complete, and comprehensive work, embodying all that it is essential to know on this all engrossing subject. It is well worthy the careful study of every citizen of the United States, and the more so from the fact that in certain cases power is given the creditor to force his debtor into involuntary bankruptcy.
Sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, by
JOHN E. POTTER & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
NOS. 614 AND 617 SANSOM STREET,
5 30 thstu12t Philadelphia.

FRACTIONAL SHARES
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
5 30 10t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.
JUST ISSUED.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them.
Can be manufactured very low.
STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE, BY
HOLLAND & HIBBS,
1t NO. 1931 BROWN STREET.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

HERKNESS' BAZAAR—NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS.
AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.
On Saturday Morning next,
At 10 o'clock, comprising about
70 HORSES,
suited to harness and the saddle, including a fast pacing brown mare, very stylish and gay; paced a few weeks since in 2·45 at Point Breeze Park.
A one man Wallis & Blakiston wagon.
A set single harness, made to order.
A superior grey family horse, a fast trotter.
A pair of elegant bay coach horses, sixteen hands high, very stylish; have been used almost exclusively as carriage horses by a private family.
Also, other horses; full descriptions at sale.
Also, a donkey, donkey cart, and harness.
Also, a large collection of desirable new and second-hand carriages, including—
A falling top buggy, by Watson, in good order.
A lot of single harness, good make.
A shifting top Rogers buggy wagon.
A six seated cut under Germantown carriage, in first rate order.
Single and double harness, saddles, bridles, etc.
Sale of Horses, etc., on Wednesday next.
1t ALFRED M. HERKNESS, Auctioneer.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.
Freights received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 6 1 tf

DRY GOODS.
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES.
The sacrifices Importers have been compelled to submit to in disposing of their stocks in the
AUCTION ROOMS THIS SPRING,
Have enabled us to offer attractive styles
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
With a determination to keep our trade active. Purchasers may feel confident that our Stock in each department will be sold
AS LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
5 29 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

EIGHTEEN CENTS FOR LAWNS.
TWENTY CENTS FOR LAWNS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
5 29 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT DRESS GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
5 29 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

THIRTY-FIVE CENTS FOR
DOUBLE-FOLD MOZAMBIQUE.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
5 29 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

FRENCH LAWNS
AND ORGANDIES,
FROM AUCTION.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
5 29 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
FOR BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR,
FROM AUCTION, AT REDUCED PRICES.
To obtain a good suit, buy the material, and have it made.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,
5 29 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
Two cases Colored Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
Fine French Percales, 37½ cents per yard.
Stripe Poplins, 50 cents per yard.
A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 28 cents per yard.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! Very cheap.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
White Piques, 50, 56, 62½, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
Handsome Plaid Muslins, very cheap.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Figured Swiss Muslins, from auction, cheap.
Shirred Muslins, 62½, 95 cents, $1·12½, $1·25, and $1 87½ per yard.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
A cheap lot of Worked Handkerchiefs, from auction.
A large assortment of Linen Fans, very cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality. [10 22
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

No. 1101 CHESTNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Have opened, at their NEW STORE,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS, ETC. ETC.,
Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.
RAILROAD ROW.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
BLACK SILKS,
GREY DO.
PURPLE DO.
WHITE DO.
GRIS PELE DO.
STRIPED DO,
And many other RICH SHADES, all of SUPERIOR QUALITIES AND BEST MAKES, are offered at a LOW FIGURE, at
MAD'LLE KEOGH'S,
4 11 thstu3m] NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT
STOCK OF CLOTHS,
3-4 AND 6-4 CASSIMERES, COATINGS, AND SACKINGS,
CLOSING OUT CHEAP AT THE CLOTH STORE OF
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
AND
NO. 23 STRAWBERRY STREET,
3 25 12t* PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37 and $1·66. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 25c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 56c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·20. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.
CHEAP STORE, [2 16 6m
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

DRY GOODS.
MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.
Largest Linen Stock in the City.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
LINENS RETAILING AT IMPORTERS' PRICES.
Lately opened, direct from Europe,
FINE SCOTCH TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
RICHARDSON'S TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
SCOTCH TOWELLINGS, SCARCE GOODS.
BLOOM DAMASK TOWELS.
LINEN DRILL STAIR CRASH, RED BORDER.
BROWN LINEN CRUMB CLOTH, 2¼, 3 AND 4 YARDS WIDE.
SEVERAL BALES POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, NEW STYLES,
PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS, ETC.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
LINEN IMPORTER AND DEALER,
4 5 thstu3mrp] No. 828 ARCH STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
5 23 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SPLENDID STOCK OF
LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING
DRY GOODS,
At Reduced Prices.
A NEW IMPORTATION
OF SUPERIOR EXTRA FINE AND HEAVY
Double Damask Table Linens.
Table Cloths, two to seven yards long.
Napkins and Doylies to match.
Huckaback, Diaper, and Damask Towels.
Towelings of every description.
Bird's-eye Linen, Linen Lawns.
Soft Heavy Diapers, all widths.
Heavy plaid and figured Flour Linens.
Richardson's, Smyth's, and Dunbar's Linens.
Sheeting and Pillow Linens, all widths.
Furniture Chintzes and Furniture Dimities.
Linen Materials for Dusters and Travelling Suits and Furniture and Carriage Coverings.
White Linen Holland, for window shades.
Fine Gauze Summer Blankets.
Elegant Marseilles Quilts, entirely new styles, with centre pieces, embroidered in colors.
Counterpanes and Blankets, all descriptions.
Gauze and Summer Flannels, all widths.
Embroidered and printed Piano and Table Covers.
Elegant printed and plaid Flannels for Sacques.
Also, a large assortment of white and colored Tarletans; white and colored Mosquito Netting, with Frames complete; Lace and Muslin Curtains, Cornices, and Curtain Materials; Window Shades. Also, a department for White Goods, Hosiery, and Staple Embroideries, Domestic Muslins and Sheetings.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
5 24 7t rp NO. 1013 CHESNUT STREET.

229 FARIES & WARNER 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,
Have just received from recent Auction Sales:—
One case Scotch Dress Ginghams, 30c., worth 40c.
Best Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56 60, 65c., etc.
Spring All-wool Plaid Shawls, $3, worth $4·50.
New and choice styles Spring Calicoes.
Double width All-wool Delaines, 68c.
Black and White Balmorals, very low.
All-wool Tweeds, boys' wear, 75c.
Power Loom Table Linens, 65, 75, and 83c.
Linen Towels, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 25 28c., etc.
Apron and Nursery Diaper, Napkins, Doylies, etc.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 15, 18, 20, 22, and 25c.
Ladies' Col'd Bord'd Hemstitched, 37½c., worth 50c.
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, 23, 25, 31, 37½, and 50c.
Gents' Hemstitched Handk'fs, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c., etc.
Gents Summer Cotton Undershirts, 75c.
French Woven Corsets, $1·25.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Plaid Nainsooks, 25c. up.
Plain Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50c., etc.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45, 50c., etc.
White Piques, 50c.; Corded do., 62½ and 75c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 75, 85c., and $1.
Soft finish Jaconets, 25 31, 37½, and 50c.
Satin Plaid Nainsook, for wrappers, 50c.
Swiss Mulls, Soft Finish Cambrics, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½ and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 15c.
DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!
One case Bleached Muslin, 12½c., best yet.
One bale yard Unbleached, 16c., worth 18c.
Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25c.
2¼ yds. wide Bleached Sheeting, 45c.
2½ " " 50, 68, and 85c.
Pillow Case Muslins, 22 and 25c.
All-wool Domet Flannels, cheap.
Best makes Bleached Muslin.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Semper Idem.
Forestdale, Bay Mills, Superior Shirting.
New Jersey, Montgomery, Manaway, Waltham, Pacific, Stratford, etc.
FARIES & WARNER,
229] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

1867!!!
AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER!
BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!
ELEGANT GOODS!
PRICES LOW
We have pleasure in saying that we are able to offer an unusually attractive and elegant STOCK OF GOODS, and at PRICES DECIDEDLY CHEAP.
RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS.
MOHAIRS, LUSTRES, POPLINS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS FOR $3.
PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND DRILLS.
BEST HOOP SKIRTS, ALL SIZES.
LINEN GOODS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, ETC. ETC.
All goods sold at the very lowest possible prices, and warranted as represented.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.
Established in 1853. 3 1 3m8p

DRY GOODS.
REDUCTION.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC AND THEIR PATRONS
That they have reduced the prices of all kinds of GOODS, and they make it a specialty to watch the market prices of all goods in which they deal, and are enabled publicly to assert that they are prepared to sell
ALL KINDS OF SILKS AND DRY GOODS
At the Lowest Market Rates,
AND IN THIS RESPECT
CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
Purchasers, by comparing the list of prices elsewhere, can readily be satisfied of the truth of the above assertion. 5 30

MARKET
AND
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.
LLAMA POINTES.
Black Llama Rotondes, fine qualities.
Black Llama Pointes, low to fine grades.
Pusher Lace Pointes and Bornous.
Black Barege and Grenadine Shawls.
White Barege and Tamartine Shawls.
Fine stock Spring and Summer Shawls.
500 Shawls, all new, $3·00 to $8·00.
SILK SACQUES.
Elegant Silk Sacques, for good custom.
Prices reduced on Cloaks and Mantles.
Cloth Cloaks for Evening Wear.
Cloak Room full of Stylish Garments.
BLACK IRON BAREGES.
Single width and 2 yards wide Hernani.
Extra large mesh best quality Iron Barege.
English Black Grenadine, one case, 31 cents per yard.
Black Figured and Striped English Grenadines.
Black Silks, a magnificent Stock, $1·20 up.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50 55, 62, 65 cents, etc.
Black Mohairs, 75, 84 cents, $1·00, to finest imported.
Black Tamise and Wool Delaines.
WALKING SUITS
Of light Chene Mixtures, very much worn.
All the new materials for these, 37½ cents to $1·00 per yard.
75 cent Melanges, in all the new shades.
CASSIMERES.
75 cent new lot tip-top Cassimeres. [1 2stuth4p
$1·00 and $1·25 Cassimeres are unequalled.
Fine Coatings and Pantaloonery.
Linen Drills and Duck, low to best imported.
Men's Wear, stock very complete and prices right.

JAMES M'MULLAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. V. COWELL & SON,
HAS IN STOCK AND RECEIVING DAILY A LARGE SUPPLY OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
The facilities he has for supplying his customers with the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST RATE are unsurpassed.
He has now a full line of LINEN SHEETINGS, at reduced prices. Also,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASK by the yard,
TOWELS AND TOWELLING by the yard,
MARSEILLES, LANCASTER, HONEYCOMB and ALLENDALE QUILTS,
FLANNELS, greatly reduced in price,
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS,
FURNITURE CHINTZES AND DIMITIES,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
TOILANET by the yard,
WHITE GOODS SELLING OFF CHEAP,
RICHARDSON'S LINENS always a specialty,
All goods warranted to be what they are sold for, at the [4 2o smth3m
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

CLOSING OUT!—CLOSING OUT!
H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 NORTH TENTH STREET,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT A GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.
8-4 Black Silk Hernani $2, worth $3.
8-4 do. do. do 75c., worth $1.
Rich Figured Silk Grenadines at half price.
$2·25 AND $2 RICH FIG'D HERNANIS,
CLOSING OUT AT $1·25.
BLACK SILKS AT LOW PRICES.
Silks, Choice Colors, at low prices.
HANDSOME ORGANDIE LAWNS.
Satin Plaid Chintz Figured Organdies, 40c.
French Cambric and Jaconet Lawns, 18 to 87½c.
YAK SHAWLS.
Something new, very cheap, equal in appearance to a $50 White Llama Lace Shawl.
White Barege and White Llama Shawls.
Fine White Shetland Shawls.
Black Llama and Hernani Shawls.
Black Long and Square Thibet Shawls.
Light Plaid Woollen Square Shawls.
Handsome Cashmere Shawls.
20 LIGHT PLAID SHAWLS, $1·50,
And a great variety of other
SEASONABLE SHAWLS
1t AT VERY LOW PRICES.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF
INDIA SHAWLS
On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m
Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 819 ARCH STREET,
—Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces,
—Black Guipure Laces,
—Pointe Applique Laces,
—Pointe de Gaze Laces,
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap 5 8 1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

RELIEF OF THE FREEDMEN.—At the recent stated meeting of "The Association of Friends of Philadelphia and its vicinity, for the Relief of Colored Freedmen," held at the Arch Street Meeting-house, the fourth annual report of the Executive Board was read to the contributors. From this document we learn that the operations of this praiseworthy institution during the past year were as follows:—

The contributions of the year amounted to $36,487, of which amount $15,550 were received from Friends and others in England and Ireland. The total contributions made to the funds of the Association since its organization have amounted to $207,260. In addition to the money received from abroad, packages valued at $32,415 were received through the "Birmingham and Midland Freedmen's Aid Association," of which packages of the value of $27,711 contained ready-made garments and material, shoes, blankets, etc. This large supply of clothing, with some stock remaining from last year, has enabled us to relieve a large amount of suffering, without encroaching on the funds of the treasury, further than to purchase a few hundred pairs of shoes, for which urgent appeals were received from every quarter.

In the distribution of clothing, the practice of having the garments made up previously to sending them to the South has not been followed. Sewing schools having been established at many places, all the material received has been sent to them to be cut out and made up therein, under the supervision of suitable persons. During the severe winter weather, food and fuel were furnished to many who had no means of providing for themselves. Accounts from Yorktown speak of over one hundred families in that district thus receiving assistance.

The articles distributed during the year consisted of 393 pairs of blankets, 20,197 garments, 11,632 yards of material, 1374 pairs of shoes, and 845 pairs of stockings. The freedmen who have been the recipients of this substantial aid were those of the District of Columbia; Alexandria, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, and Danville, and the county surrounding them in Virginia; Wilmington, Beaufort, and other sections of North Carolina; the coast and interior of South Carolina; Natchez, Mississippi; and New Smyrna, Florida.

Large supplies of seeds were also distributed by the agents of the Association at Yorktown and Danville, Virginia, and at various points in North Carolina, and have been of great service to many families in distressed circumstances.

A property of eighty acres, near Yorktown, Va., has been purchased, and the Mission House and school buildings removed thither; but some difficulty has arisen concerning the title, which is happily in a fair way of settlement. The schools of the Association at Washington have been closed, and measures taken to sell the real estate there, as it is believed that the money can now be used to better advantage elsewhere. In addition to this the Association has purchased property, and made improvements in the way of schools and mission houses at various points in Virginia and North Carolina, at a cost of $7830. In these two States eighteen different schools are now in successful and regular operation. The salaries of seven colored teachers in Maryland have also been paid. Not less than six thousand children are in attendance at the various schools of the Association.

A large amount of substantial and religious literature has likewise been distributed during the year, including 180,000 copies of the "British Workman" and "Band of Hope Review;" 6039 copies of the Holy Scriptures or parts thereof; 156,368 copies of tracts, hymns, etc.; 3760 hymn books; 5902 books of other kinds; and 542 valuable books to the libraries of the more advanced schools at Danville, Greensboro, and Yorktown.

Such is the good work which this Association has been prosecuting, in a quiet and unostentatious way, during the past year. It should commend itself, not only to the Friends of this city, but to all others who desire to give light and aid to the suffering freedmen of the South.

The officers of the Association for the current year are as follows:—

President—Samuel Hilles. Secretary—John B. Garrett. Treasurer—Richard Cadbury. Executive Board—Samuel R. Shipley, Marmaduke C. Cope, Anthony M. Kimber, Benjamin Coates, William Evans, Jr., James Whitall, Elliston P. Morris, J. Wistar Evans, John W. Cadbury, Joel Cadbury, Jr., David Scull, Jr., Caleb Wood, James E. Rhoads, Yardley Warner, Thomas Conard, Jonathan Evans, John W. Biddle, Henry Bettle, Marcellus Balderston, Thomas Scattergood.

ON THEIR WAY TO THE "ETERNAL CITY."—The Cunard steamer Java sailed from New York yesterday for Europe, carrying as passengers a number of Catholic clergymen, who are on their way to Rome, to participate in the imposing ceremonies with which the eighteenth centennial anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Peter will there be celebrated on the 29th of June next. Among the party were the Right Rev. Bishop Wood, of this city, and the following of his clergy:—Very Rev. C. J. H. Carter, Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, Rev. Michael F. Martin, Rev. John McGovern, Rev. Jeremiah F. Shanahan, Rector of the Diocesan Seminary.

The Bishop and his party were accompanied to the ship by Father McInerny, of New York, and the following Philadelphians:—Very Rev. Dr. O'Hara, V. G.; Rev. P. A. Stanton, Rev. A. J. McConomy, and Fathers Welsh, O'Reilly, Elcock, Hopkins, and Martin.

In addition to various interesting and valuable articles, Bishop Wood takes with him as a present to the Pope, $60,369, of which sum $39,230 was contributed by the Catholic churches of this city alone.

ASCENSION THURSDAY.—To-day is Ascension Thursday, a memorable day in the Episcopal and Catholic Churches—a festival solemnized in memory of Christ's glorious ascension into Heaven, on the fortieth day after His resurrection, in the sight of His Apostles and disciples, for which reason the Paschal Candle is taken away at the end of the Gospel, to signify the same. The teachings of the above Churches are that the faithful Christian should detach himself from earth, sigh after the happiness of Heaven, which was opened to him on this day, and invoke upon himself, by fervent prayer, the grace to overcome every difficulty in the way of salvation. Services were held this morning in all the churches of the denominations named.

STEALING LEATHER.—This morning Officer Groom, of the Fourth District, arrested one George A. Johnson, on suspicion of being a thief. Johnson was at the time placing a large roll of leather, consisting of five large pieces, upon the platform of a car at Third and Arch streets. This morning the proprietors of a shoe store at Fourth and Market streets placed before the door of their establishment, three rolls of a similar kind. Soon after one was found missing. A little examination proved that the missing one was that appropriated by Johnson. He was held for a hearing this afternoon.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Robert McFadden, who hails from Spring Mills, yesterday visited the residence of an aged woman, named Meeney, on Montcalm street, near Catharine. From some cause unknown he used threatening language, and then followed up his declarations with a violent assault. He was soon arrested, and was held to await a hearing on the charge of assault with intent to kill. But the woman not wishing to prosecute McFadden on the latter portion of the charge, he was committed in default of costs for being drunk.

SLIGHT FIRES.—Last evening, a little after 6 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the upper story of a dwelling No. 3136 Market street. The flames broke out of a dormre window, and after discovery were effectually extinguished by a few buckets of water well applied. No alarm was given, and the damage is very slight.

A short time after 6 o'clock this morning, a slight fire was discovered in the dwelling of Mr. Dockeriy, on Bridge street, above Thirty-eighth. The kitchen part of the house was pretty well charred, and other furniture damaged considerably.

SUSPICION OF A LARCENY OF COIN, ETC.—John Lewis, George Gadden, and Thomas Berrill were employed upon a vessel lying at one of our wharves. They were, it is said, the only persons, with the exception of the officers, who had free access to the cabin. Some days ago several pieces of valuable gold and silver coin were missed from their usual resting places in the drawer of a bureau. These parties were arrested on suspicion, and held by Alderman Hurley in $800 bail to answer at a further hearing on Saturday.

STREET RANGERS.—Last evening twelve disorderly characters—white, black, and yellow, of all ages and both sexes—were taken in custody in the Fifth District, for ranging the streets of that precinct.

MEETING OF THE LINCOLN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—At one o'clock this afternoon, the members of this Association convened in the Board of Trade Room, ex-Mayor Henry presiding.

This Association was incorporated at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, the charter stating that the object of such Association shall be to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the late President, Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. N. B. Browne presented to the meeting a draft of rules and regulations for the government of the Association, which provides for the election of officers, the appointment of committees, and for the procuring of suitable plans and drawings from which to make a selection, by which to erect the proposed monument. These by-laws were adopted.

It was stated that $22,000, invested in Government securities, had been subscribed and paid in; $1500 were yet uncollected.

The Association then went into the election of officers, which resulted as follows:—

Charles J. Stille, President; James L. Claghorn, Treasurer; James R. Claghorn, Secretary.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Executive Committee:—Messrs. Alexander Henry, Henry C. Lea James L. Claghorn, Ward B. Hazelton, Francis Wells, Albert H. Franciscus, William B. Thomas, William H. Kerns, Henry C. Howell, David Cramer, Charles Miller, John Welsh, Edwin A. Souder, N. B. Browne, J. B. Lippincott, Samuel B. Falls, G. B. Bladdon, William H. Hunter, G. B. Godfrey, James Freeborn, J. G. Fell, Thomas Latimer, ——Roberts, and E. H. Fitler. This Committee meet on the first Thursday after their election.

Their being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

THE DEDICATION OF THE GLOUCESTER COUNTY SOLDIERS' MONUMENT was to take place at 1 o'clock to-day at Woodbury, N. J. The monument is a fine piece of workmanship, constructed of American marble, except the eagle and coat-of-arms of the State, which are of Italian marble. These grace the top of the monument, which is forty feet high, and has inscribed upon it the names of two hundred and thirteen deceased soldiers, three of whom were brigadier-generals, one captain, four lieutenants, etc. The memorial bears the following inscription:—To her citizens who died in defense of the Union, Gloucester county dedicates this monument." Addresses were to be delivered by Senator Frelinghuysen, Rev. Dr. Garrison, of Camden, and James Wilson, Esq. Governor Ward and ex-Governor Olden, with other persons of distinction, were to be present. The exercises were to be enlivened by instrumental music, and the singing by an efficient choir of several odes written for the occasion by the Rev. Sidney Dyer.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Hester Denby was charged with being a general annoyance to one Charlotte Pitt. She was held in $500 bail to answer.

George A. Johnson was charged with the larceny of a roll of leather, belonging to J. S. Ritter, No. 19 North Fourth street. The particulars will be found elsewhere. He was held in $600 bail to answer.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—An election of Directors was held to-day by the stockholders of the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad, at the office of the road, No. 324 S. Third street. The following named gentlemen were elected to serve the ensuing year:—Messrs. James S. Biddle, E. S. Whelen, W. R. Lejee, Charles L. Borie, W. C. Houston, Thomas Robb, A. M. Eastwick.

WILLIAM MCCULLOUGH, Esq., Chief Engineer of the New Orleans Gas Works, has been in Philadelphia during the week, visiting the public works. In addition to his position in the gas works of the Crescent City, Mr. McCullough is one of the Committee of Education, and a member of one branch of City Councils.

A MAD DOG was discovered lurking about Fairmount Park yesterday afternoon. Officers Thorn and Benzard, after a lively hunt and great perseverance, finally despatched him, not with shot, but resorted to the more comeatable weapons—stones.

DISORDERLY.—Peter Gable was arrested at his residence, No. 117 Brown street, for beating his wife. Alderman Toland held him to answer.

WE invite the attention of all to our large and comprehensive assortment of Clothing for Men, Youths, and Boys, unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship, to which large additions of fresh Goods are made daily. *Our purchases are all made for cash*, consequently at the lowest prices possible. The advantages we thus secure are apparent to all, and enable us to *guarantee our prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also full satisfaction in every purchase made of us*, or the SALE CANCELLED AND MONEY REFUNDED.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 Broadway, New York.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS' SALE—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—The attention of those desirous of purchasing a country residence is called to the elegant property, lately the residence of Dr. W. Camac, at Olney. Twenty-second Ward, to be sold by Samuel C. Ford & Sons, Auctioneers, at the Exchange, to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The property consists of seven acres, elegantly laid out, with shrubbery, etc.; large house, with all modern conveniences; green house, stabling, bowling alley, etc. It is within five miles of Market street, on the Second street turnpike, in the immediate vicinity of schools, churches, and stores, and three-quarters of a mile from the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

Full descriptions of the above and other real estate and valuable stocks and loans, to be sold at the same time, in catalogue, now ready at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 127 S. Fourth St.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

All-wool Suits	$10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality	15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer	20 00
Fine French Black Suits	25 00
Extra do. do. do.	30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats	13 00

The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & Co., Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE.—This magnificent production of American landscape art will be on exhibition next week in the southeast gallery of the Academy of Fine Arts. It is a picture of immense size and (according to the art critics) wonderful sublimity of subject and treatment. However this may be, we know that its special exhibition in New York has been an immense success, and presume that its beauties will be just as well appreciated by our own art lovers and connoisseurs.

THE GREAT RESORT for Fine Confectionery is at George W. Jenkins', No. 1057 Spring Garden street. His Caramels, Bonbons, Fruit Drops, Chocolates, etc., are deservedly in the highest repute. Foreign Fruits in great variety.

A REFRIGERATOR that is not thoroughly ventilating is a nuisance. Schooley's American Refrigerator is warranted to keep sweet and free from foul odors, if properly managed. Manufactured by E. S. Farson & Co., No. 229 Dock street.

MAXIMILIAN is in no greater straits than is a person without suitable clothing for the approaching hot weather. Prepare for hot times coming by visiting Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental.

PICTURES COPIED in card or large Photographs in a superior manner, by B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street. Particular attention paid to this branch of the business.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.—

Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.

McIntire & Brother, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

HENDERSON—WISMER.—On Tuesday, the 28th instant, at the Parsonage, No. 1215 Hancock street, by the Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. JOHN HENDERSON, of Rochester, New York, to Miss JOSEPHINE L. WISMER, of County Line, Philadelphia, Pa.

JONES—NELSON.—On May 23, at Grand Rapids, Michigan, by the Rev. Dr. Tustin, Rev. M. P. JONES, of Chester, Pa., and ABBIE R. NELSON, daughter of James M. Nelson, Esq., of Grand Rapids. No cards.

DIED.

GRIFFITH.—On the 29th instant, ESTHER GRIFFITH, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Dougherty, No. 418 N. Tenth street, above Callowhill, on Saturday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

HABERER.—On May 29, CHARLES T. HABERER, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends, relatives, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, June 1, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 522 Race street, without further notice.

HINKLE.—On Tuesday evening, May 28, JOHN HINKLE, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Roxborough Lodge No. 135, A. Y. M.; Roxborough Lodge, No. 66, I. O. of O. F., and the Washington Beneficial Society of Roxborough, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his father, Peter Hinkle, Ridge avenue, near the nine-mile stone, on Sunday morning, June 2, at 10 o'clock.

LOGUE.—On the 28th instant, THOMAS LOGUE, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 429 Christian street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

YOUR HOUSE IS ON FIRE, OR YOU HEAR a burglar at midnight trying to get in. Then you wish you had a Watchman's Rattle to bring assistance. Every housekeeper had better buy one now, to be ready for such emergencies. They are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

MINIATURE GARDEN TOOLS AND THOSE of full sizes, and Garden Syringes; Horticultural Tool Chests, which contain a full set of Garden Implements, made to screw upon one handle, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TO MAKE YOUR CARPETS LIE TIGHT and smooth, use the Lever Carpet Stretchers. For sale, with superior quality Carpet Tacks, and various patterns of Carpet Hammers, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, [4 18Sp S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING— Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING— Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING— Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING— Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

McCALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHEAST corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. Call and examine the largest assortment of HATS and CAPS in the city for Spring. Every article has price marked on it in plain figures. 5 4 5p

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS FOR SPRING —The greatest variety, and at reduced prices, at McCALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5ptf

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING— Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, 4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING— Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR, PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS, No. 643 NORTH NINTH STREET, At Wholesale Only [5 10 5p]

SADDLERY AND HARNESS, FOR CITY AND COUNTRY, Wholesale and Retail, Very Cheap. Big Horse in the Door. KNEASS, 4 11 tuths8p] No. 631 MARKET Street.

REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS, CREAM-FREEZERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS, SAFES, AND A VARIETY OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, AT B. A. WILDMAN'S, No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN STREET, 5 21 tuths1m5p OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING— Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches; superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING— Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING— Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY, No. 543 NORTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia.—Economy, Promptness, Reliability.—This Paint will preserve all Woods and Metals, guard against all dampness and wet, and thoroughly prevents all leaks. Old tin roofs are long preserved with this Paint. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered, repaired, and made perfectly tight and warranted. All orders will have prompt attention. Work will be done in the best manner. JOSEPH LEEDS, Actuary, 5 8 1mrp] EMORY D. HOBART, Superintendent of Work.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING— Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use-also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. P. J. JORDAN, No. 429 PEAR Street, 11 7]6p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING— Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC. COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC. Manufactured by H. WALKER & SONS, 2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING— Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

600 ARCH STREET. 600 NEW COMBINED WATER COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR, $10·00. GENTS' BLACKING TABLES, BRIAT SAFES, ICE CREAM FREEZERS. GRIFFITH & PAGE, 4 19] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

THIRD EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Murder of a Captain at Fell's Point Wharf—Deputation to Columbia College—Jewish Fair, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, May 30.—Captain William A. Clayton, of the schooner Charles M. Stewart, was murdered last night on board his vessel at Fell's Point Wharf, and robbed of his gold watch and forty dollars. The murderer is at large.

The members of the Baltimore City Councils are visiting Washington to-day, on a tour of inspection to Columbia College.

The Hebrews in our city raised sixteen thousand dollars at their Fair, for the benefit of the Jewish Hospital, which has just closed.

Edward Grimes, an old defender died yesterday.

Fall of a House.

NEW YORK, May 30.—At half-past 8 o'clock this morning a double tenement on Market Square fell with a crash to the ground, and is supposed to have caught under its ruins a number of persons. Mrs. Cheshire and child had escaped from the house, but were caught in the adjoining lane, and buried under the ruins. The lower floor was occupied as stores, and the upper portion as a dwelling. A house standing in front was crippled beyond recovery, and will have to be taken down. The cause of the fall was excavations on the adjourning lot to erect a building for Messrs. E. P. Tabb & Co., hardware dealers. Workmen are now clearing away the ruins, to rescue those buried beneath. The overhanging wall makes it very dangerous to operate. The event has shrouded the community with gloom.

Ship News.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 30.—The schooner Morning Star, from Nassau, with a cargo of fruit, is ashore at Deal.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Arrived, steamer Virginia, from Liverpool. Her news is anticipated.

MEXICO.

CONFIRMATION OF THE NEWS OF THE FALL OF QUERETARO—OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM ESCOBEDO AND DIAZ, ETC.

By the arrival of the steamship Eagle, Captain Greene, at New York yesterday, we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 21st instant.

The most important feature of the news is the confirmation, by way of Mexico City and Vera Cruz, of the fall of Queretaro and the capture of Maximilian, with Generals Mejia and Castillo. It will be noticed that no mention is made in these despatches of General Miramon.

The following are the despatches:—

Telegram from Orizaba, received at Casa Mata May 16, 12·15 P. M.:—

Citizen General Benavides:—The citizen General-in-Chief of the line and Army of the East, in a telegram dated at Guadalupe Hidalgo yesterday, but not received until to-day, on account of the bad condition of the wires, says:—

Citizen Colonel Arrecerreca reports to me from San Juan del Rio, in a telegram of this date, what I have the immense satisfaction of laying before you.

The city of Queretaro fell into our hands this morning at 6 o'clock. I will give you the following details:—Maximilian and the whole garrison, with all their officers, arms, and munitions, have fallen into our hands, having surrendered at discretion. Please transmit this glorious news to your worthy subordinates, rejoicing over it in the most exulting manner possible.

Independence and liberty! DIAZ.

GUADALUPE HIDALGO, May 15, 1867.

I send you this so that you may make known the great event to the troops of your brave command, and may celebrate it in the most sumptuous way.

Accept my most cordial felicitations for so auspicious a victory.

Independence and liberty! GARCIA.

ORIZABA, May 16, 1867.

STATE OF VERA CRUZ, BRIGADE OF SOTAVENTO—Citizen General Benavides:—In a telegram General Escobedo reports to me, under date of yesterday, the following:—

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OPERATIONS—To Citizen General Diaz:—At this moment (7:30 P. M.) I have just received the despatch which I have the honor to transcribe for you:—

At 5 o'clock this morning the Cruz fort was taken by surprise. The enemy, thrown thus into disorder, concentrated on the Campanas height. In his retreat thither he was raked by our artillery, which increased his confusion. The whole garrison was at length made prisoners, and all the enemy's war material captured. Maximilian, and his Generals Castillo and Mejia, surrendered at discretion.

Have the goodness to make known this glorious event to your whole gallant Army Corps, and to the citizen Governors of the States along the line of your command, and accept the most cordial felicitations.

Independence and the republic!

MARIAN ESCOBEDO.

HEADQUARTERS, FRONT OF QUERETARO, May 15, 1867.—And I copy the above for your information and delight. PORFIRIO DIAZ.

OBITUARY.

HON. ALBERT SMITH.

The Hon. Albert Smith, formerly member of Congress from Maine, died in Boston yesterday. Mr. Smith was born in Hanover, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, and had, therefore, attained the age of 74 years. Having graduated at Brown University in 1815, he was admitted to the bar in 1816. In 1817 he removed to Maine, in which State he was for many years a Postmaster, and from 1830 to 1838 Marshal of the United States. He was elected to Congress in 1839, and in 1842 was appointed United States Commissioner to settle the Northwestern Boundary, under the Ashburton Treaty, which business was completed in 1847.

TRAIN ON DRUNKARDS.

Mr. Train makes the following pointed reply to an invitation to address a great temperance mass meeting at Des Moines, Iowa, on the Fourth of July:—

To W. S. Peterson, Editor *Platform*, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, Des Moines, Iowa:—When drunkards to the right of us, drunkards to the left of us, drunkards in front of us, blunder and stagger, your mission is godlike. When physicians stop giving whisky and alcoholic medicines to their patients—when editors practise temperance as well as preach it—when young men have courage to say "No!"—when preachers stop the practice of giving wine to pledged temperance men at the sacrament—when temperance becomes as fashionable as drunkenness now is, cold water will be at a premium. Inclinations say "Yes"—engagements, "No." Sincerely, GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Forty Barrels of Whisky, William F. Gibbons claimant, reported. Verdict for the United States.

The United States vs. Enos F. Yoder, the defendant is charged with passing money. It was alleged that he passed a $10 United States Treasury note, and received the notes from a certain man whom the officers searched for and could not find. Jury out.

The United States vs. a cutting machine, Charles Schick claimant. Verdict, by agreement, for the claimant.

The United States vs. two stills, Edw. McLaughlin claimant.

The United States vs. a still and other articles, James Pollock claimant. Verdict, by agreement, for claimant for certain wines, and for the United States for the other subjects of the information.

The United States vs. one copper still and other articles, William Klug claimant. An information of the seizure of claimant's distillery, October 22, 1866, in Bedford street below Nineteenth, which the Government claimed was forfeited by non-payment of license. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Samuel H. Crise, by his next friend Henry Crise, vs. Cramp, Baine & Co. An action to recover damages for a failure to fulfil the conditions of an indenture of apprenticeship. It was alleged that the young man was bound to the defendants, glass manufacturers, on condition that they should pay him a certain salary and teach him the business, and the defendants would not give the plaintiff work that he might learn the trade. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—Henry Grimes was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery. The evidence proved that the defendant, a young man, prevented a stranger from going through his house, in which he was justified by law.

Up to the close of our report this was the only case tried.

—Miss Glyn's promised appearance at the Princess' Theatre as "Cleopatra," was postponed to the 15th of May.

FOURTH EDITION

The President's Excursion.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The President will leave Washington on Sunday morning next, on his way to North Carolina. Arriving at Richmond on the afternoon of that day, he will remain there until Monday morning, and then take the train for Raleigh. To-day he accepted the invitation of the proprietors of the Spottswood Hotel to be their guest while in Richmond. The President will sojourn at the Yarborough House in Raleigh.

The Canadians Fortifying.

MONTREAL, May 30.—On the 23d the Welsh Fusileers were ordered to Point Levi, instructions having been received to put a strong force on the fortifications there.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Stocks quiet. Chicago and Rock Island, 88½; Reading, 100¾; Canton Company, 42½; Erie, 59⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 113; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 75½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Michigan Central, 109¾; Michigan Southern, 68; New York Central, 98¾; Illinois Central, 115⅞; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia 6s, 67; Missouri 6s, 87½; Hudson River, 101¾; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109½; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 106½; do. new issue, 106; do. 10-40s, 99⅝; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106¼; do. all others, 105¾. Sterling Exchange, 109⅝; sight, 110⅛. Money, 6 ₰ cent. Gold, 137¾.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Cotton quiet at 27@27½c. Flour dull, and 10@25c. lower; sales of 3300 barrels—State, $9·80@13·00; Ohio, $10·50@14·65; Western, $9·80@14·15; Southern, $12·40@16·75. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn dull—the market favors buyers; sales of 28,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·26@1·26 for new. Oats heavy; State, 90@91c.; Western, 85@86c. Rye quiet; sales of 1200 bushels at 72@73c. Provisions quiet. Pork firm; new Mess, $23·50@23·75. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, May 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling uplands, 27c. Rio Coffee quiet; no sales. Flour Market favors buyers; City Mills Spring wheat, extra, at $12·75; Western, $12·50@13·25. Wheat dull; market favors buyers. Corn rather weak; supply good; fair to prime white, $1·15@1·18; yellow, $1·20@1·22; mixed Western, $1·12. Oats, s. c. Sugar, dull and unchanged; fair to good refining, 10¼@10⅝c. Provisions; Western bacon, 9¾c. for shoulders; 12c. for sides; city smoked declined ¼c. Bulk Meats steady; 9c. for shoulders; 11c. for packed sides. Whisky in bond quiet, at $2·33@2·35.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

THE RESOLUTIONS—ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

BOSTON, May 29.—The thirty-seventh annual anniversary of the New England Anti-Slavery Society was held to-day. A series of resolutions were adopted, the first of which declares "That, in the long suffering of this nation under the crafty policy of Andrew Johnson, patience has had its perfect work, and in such ill-judged forbearance we recognize not the virtue of a great magnanimity, but the folly and wickedness of a short-sighted moral sense, and a connivance at wrong."

The resolutions further protest against any longer denial to the colored people of all the social and political rights to which they are so clearly entitled; they allude to the Mobile riots as evidence of reviving insolence of the defeated Rebels, and of their determination to re-enact resistance to the legal and loyal authorities of our Government on every available opportunity; they denounce the shameful reticence of the so-called Christian pulpit on these vital themes, and declare that the release of Jefferson Davis proves the South still triumphant in the Executive Councils, and calls for a large measure of confiscation of Southern lands to give the negro race, that basis of independent action without which the ballot is so often a mere shadow.

Wendell Phillips, as usual, was the leading speaker. In the course of his remarks he referred to the release of Jeff. Davis, and said Horace Greeley seems to think that all we want is to punish Mr. Davis, but we can disregard a hundred thousand Davises. He is a weed, in a personal sense, upon the surface of present affairs; his only value is as the index of the purpose of the Northern people. "When the Executive released Jefferson Davis, to my mind," the speaker said, "it was a bid for Andrew Johnson for the support of ten States. The Union League of New York is defied by Horace Greeley, and conquered. Now, the Union League Club of New York represents the most decisive and energetic minds of the Republican party of New York, and are the strongest of the radical ring of that party; and when the leader of that party attempts to cover and protect the leader of the Rebels, they dare not rebuke him. They forget the great epoch of the nation." Mr. Phillips also said:—I think Horace Greeley has not the first conception of the beginning of the epoch in which he lives. If God means him for a simple-hearted, inoffensive man, but he supposes himself to be an acute knave. The fact that his own comrades and the country presses of his own party dare not rebuke him, is a lamentable fact." In regard to the Presidential election of 1868, Mr. Phillips said:—"The country can bear the defeat of a nominal radical, but we can't survive the election of a Grant or a Senator Sherman."

The speaker said he could not consider the country safe on the great question of the war settled until the purpose of the North is written in the Constitution, and the United States has got the right to construct schools for the children born on its territory, and when every black person at the South may have forty acres of land for his own within ten miles of his birthplace, and the right to use the ballot and appeal to the ballot-box to protect him in the enjoyment of life and property. Mr. Phillips in closing said he should not feel satisfied with the efforts of the radicals until the name of a black man has been placed upon the ballot for Vice-President, for the purpose of strengthening the party.

The Hon. Henry Wilson was called upon to address the Convention, but he excused himself.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 30

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 5-20s '62 cp	109¾	350 sh Egbert Oil	⅜
$800 do. '64 rg	105¾	100 sh Hyde Farm	⅜
$1000 do. '65 rg Jy	108¾	200 sh Phil & E	28⅛
$1200 do. '62 cp	109½	100 do	28⅛
$500 City 6s, New	101¾	5 sh Penna R	51¾
$1500 Pa 6s, W L cp	102¾	19 do b5.	51⅝
$1500 do. rg	102¾	5 sh Acad of Music	57
$8000 Phil & E 6s '85 w	92½	100 sh Read R	51⅛
50 sh Maple Shade	¾	100 do 3d.	51⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$400 City 6s, New	101¾	20 sh Pa R s5 wn.	51⅝
$100 do. New	101⅝	do.	51⅝
8 sh Leh N stk	48¾	40 do. scrip	51
100 sh Sch Nv Pf. b60.	30	3250 do. scrip	51
100 do.	30	10 sh Seventh N Bk.	104

BEDDING AND Feather Warehouse, TENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH.

Feathers of all qualities, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Straw, Husk, Hair, and Spring Mattresses.

A large assortment of Blankets, Comfort

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

THE GRAND OPENING LAST EVENING—SPEECHES BY D. RODNEY KING, THEODORE CUYLER, JOHN WELSH, AND OTHERS.

Last evening the new Horticultural Hall, at the corner of Broad and Westmoreland streets, was formally dedicated, according to the programme as published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. The arrangements of the interior of the building were in complete order, and the articles on exhibition numerous and varied enough to elicit unqualified praise from all present. The mimic water fall upon the stage, and the large fountain in the centre of the Hall, were both running, and attracted many admirers. Just in front of the stage the Satterlee Band, under the leadership of Hermann, were stationed, and during the course of the evening a selection of musical gems was finely rendered by them.

At eight o'clock a number of the members of the society assembled at the old hall, at the corner of Broad and Walnut streets, from which place they proceeded to the new building. On entering they were presented to the ladies of the executive committee, after which half an hour was devoted to an inspection of the articles on exhibition. At nine o'clock the members of the society, and their specially invited guests, all of whom were distinguished from the rest of the world by an appendage of green ribbon affixed to their buttonholes, were requested to walk down stairs. As various rumors had been set afoot concerning the nature of the ceremonies to be there observed, considerable curiosity to witness them was manifested, and in less than ten minutes a green ribbon could scarcely be found on the upper floor.

At the rear of the banqueting hall a large platform had been erected, and covered with settees. To the left of the entrance were stationed two tables, the most distant of which was loaded down with salads, cold meats, water ices, creams, and fruits. On the other table was a splendid collection of tumblers and glass mugs, arranged about a large open bowl, in the which floated at random fragments of ice and halves of lemons. The floating medium was a reddish liquid which appeared to excite the curiosity of every person who entered the hall. And as he entered almost every one satisfied his curiosity and slaked his thirst at the same time, by partaking of the mysterious reddish liquid in question.

As soon as the party had succeeded in forcing their way past the large open bowl, they collected about the platform in the rear, the settees being filled with the more distinguished of those present. Then Mr. D. Rodney King, the President of the Society, called the assemblage to order, and proceeded to deliver the following interesting address:—

SPEECH OF MR. D. RODNEY KING.

The pleasing duty has been assigned to me of congratulating you on the completion of this substantial and commodious building, and of bidding you, in the name of this Society, a hearty welcome within its spacious walls.

That this Hall was greatly needed, not only by the Society under whose auspices it has been erected, but also by our citizens generally, must be admitted by all.

For forty long years has this useful Society been compelled to wander from place to place in search of proper accommodations, with no permanent location or abode, and it may not only be interesting but useful to trace the Society in these wanderings, in order that we may the more fully appreciate the advantages we will now enjoy.

The first meeting for the formation of the Society was held in the lecture room of the Franklin Institute, on Saturday, the 24th of November, 1827, in pursuance of a call which was published in the daily newspapers, as follows: "Those persons desirous to form a Horticultural Society are requested to meet at the Franklin Institute, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock." At this meeting Mathew Carey was called to the chair, and the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, that it is expedient to establish a Horticultural Society in the city of Philadelphia for the promotion of that interesting and highly important branch of science, and that a constitution be formed for that purpose. The two subsequent meetings were held in the Franklin Institute. During the year 1828 the Society held two of its meetings at No. 173 Chesnut street, and at one of these, viz: on the 2d of June, Horace Binney was chosen the first President. For the remainder of the year 1828, and during the year 1829, the Society occupied the basement room under the hall of the American Philosophical Society, in the east wing of the State House. During the year 1830 (with one exception) the Society held its meetings in the hall of the Phœnix Fire Company, in Zane street. This exception was the May meeting, which was held in the large room attached to Mrs. Mercier's confectionery and ice cream saloon, in south Third street, east side, above Spruce. During the year 1831 the Society continued to occupy Phœnix Hall, but the anniversary meeting was held in the Franklin Institute. From May, 1832, to May, 1833, it occupied the premises No. 121 Chesnut street. From June, 1833, to March, 1842, a period of nearly nine years, it occupied the basement room under the Philosophical Society. In March, 1842, it rented the lower saloon of the Chinese Museum, (which stood at the northeast corner of Ninth and George, or Sansom street,) and continued to occupy it until it was burned on the 5th of July, 1851, a period of nearly twelve years.

The excellent accommodations which the Society enjoyed in this building no doubt had some effect in postponing the building of a hall. This spacious edifice, with its two halls, of an aggregate length of over four hundred feet, enabled the Society, during this space of twelve years, to give those magnificent annual displays which have never since been equalled by this, or, perhaps, by any other society in this country, and which are doubtless remembered by many of you as among the brightest and most beautiful scenes of the past. After the destruction of that building, and until the 26th of February, 1855, the society occupied Sansom Street Hall and the Assembly Building, when it leased Concert Hall in Chesnut street, and continued to occupy it until January, 1862, a period of seven years, when it rented the hall (until recently occupied by the Society) at the southwest corner of Broad and Walnut streets. But this is not all. In addition to this great number and variety of places of meeting, the society has been compelled, for want of other accommodation, to hold its annual exhibitions, at different times, in the Masonic Hall, the Chinese Museum, in tents on Penn square, in Concert Hall, in the Musical Fund Hall, in the Academy of Music, and in a large tent or pavilion on the spot which this building now occupies. These facts are amply sufficient to prove to you how greatly this hall was needed by this Society, and I will not occupy your time by attempting to prove what you already know, that this building was equally needed for general purposes.

This is not the first time that the building of a hall has occupied the attention of this Society. As early as the 29th of October, 1840, it was resolved, "That a subscription of one thousand shares of stock, of fifty dollars each, be opened for the purpose of creating a fund to erect a hall for the permanent accommodation of the Society;" and in a report of a committee in charge of the subject it is mentioned as one cause of their failure in obtaining the requisite amount of subscriptions the fear that the proposed location of the hall, viz., at the S. E. corner of Fifth and Library streets, (the lot on which the Mercantile Library was subsequently built,) was too far east, an opinion in which most of us will now concur. Shortly after this a communication was received from the Franklin Institute asking for its co-operation in the erection of a large building for the accommodation of the annual exhibitions of both societies; but this scheme also proved abortive.

Philadelphia and vicinity claims the honor of having given the earliest and strongest impulses to the study and practice of the sciences of botany and horticulture in this country.

Long before the revolution, and as early as 1728, John Bartram established a botanic garden and arboretum on the banks of the Schuylkill, which is still in existence. He and his son William, and his cousin, Humphrey Marshall, collected and introduced into England more than a thousand new species of plants and trees, besides a great number of varieties belonging to species already known. More than one hundred and forty years ago John Bartram established, on the banks of the Schuylkill, a botanic garden and arboretum, in which he and his son William cultivated many of the plants and trees collected by them during their travels through the Carolinas and Florida, then a howling wilderness.

In 1768 Doctor Adam Kuhn, of this city, was appointed the first professor of botany in the college here.

In 1777 John Jackson, of Loudon Grove, Chester county, Pennsylvania, commenced another botanic garden which is still in existence, and in 1799, two brothers, Joshua and Samuel Pierce, of East Marlborough, Chester county, Pennsylvania, planted an arboretum, principally of evergreens or conifers, which is probably at the present time one of the most complete in the United States.

In 1803 Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, of this city, published the first elementary work on the study of botany in this country.

In the year 1809 Andre Michaux, and 1810, his son, F. Andre Michaux, two distinguished French botanists, visited this country, and both found in this city congenial minds among the members of the American Philosophical Society, and in gratitude for the many kind attentions received by the younger Michaux from the members of that society he bequeathed a large share of his fortune to it, on the death of his widow, who is now quite aged, in trust, for the formation of a botanic garden and arboretum. I hope most sincerely that this may form the nucleus of an institution of that kind, and that our city authorities may second the excellent institution of this learned foreigner, by appropriating one of the public parks, Hunting Park, for instance, for the purpose. In 1818 a former president of the Society, Zaccheus Collins, together with John Vaughan, Wm. Maclure and Joseph Corea da Serra, contributed to a fund to enable that remarkable and self-taught genius, Thomas Nuttall, to make a botanical tour of the western part of the then United States and territories, and afterwards of California and the British possessions on the Pacific, by the way of Cape Horn. Besides those already mentioned were many other botanists scarcely less distinguished, and among them I may name James Logan, Dr. Henry Muhlenberg, Reuben Haines, Frederic Pursh, formerly gardener to William Hamilton, at the Woodlands, and the lamented Dr. W. Darlington, and among the many distinguished *living* botanists of this city I may mention Elias Durand, Dr. Leidy, Professor George B. Wood, and Professor Horatio C. Wood, Professor Joseph Carson, Thomas Meehan, editor of the Gardener's Monthly, and corresponding secretary of the Society, and many others.

Philadelphia also claims the honor of having given the earliest attention to the study and practice of horticulture, as well as botany. Gabriel Thomas, in his "Historical and Geographical Account of the Province and County of Pennsylvania," says that "as early as 1686 Judge Growden hath a very noble and fine house on the Neshaminy river, very pleasantly situated, and likewise a famous orchard wherein are contained above one thousand apple trees;" and that Edward Shippey (or Shippen) has an orchard and gardens adjoining his great house, that *equalizes* if not exceeds any I have seen."

In 1686 Wm. Penn writes to his steward, James Harrison, in regard to his vineyard planted some years before at his manor of Springettsbury near Fairmount, as follows: "Although the vineyard be as yet of no value, and I might be out of pocket, till I come to regardful to Andrew Dore, the Frenchman. He is hot, but I think honest."

This refers to the *vigneron* sent out by Penn to introduce vineyards and wine-making into the province.

At this same manor of Springettsbury Thomas Penn built a large and elegant villa near the spot where the Preston Retreat now stands, about the year 1736. It was kept up by the Penn family until 1784, when the mansion was burned. There were here a large greenhouse and fine collection of plants; and the papers of the day announce that the great American aloe bloomed there in the year 1777. The name of the gardener at that time was James Alexander.

The garden belonging to Isaac Norris, at Fairhill, on the Germantown turnpike, was remarkable for its beauty as early as 1718. Francis Daniel Pastorius, who was himself a distinguished horticulturist, attributes the gardens and grounds to Mrs. Norris and her sisters, and addresses them in the following language:

"I write an article respecting the treating of gardening, flowers and trees, knowing that you are lovers of gardens—the one keeping at Fairhill the finest I hitherto have seen in the whole country, filled with abundance of varieties, physical and metaphysical; the other a pretty little garden, much like my own, producing chiefly cordial, stomachic and culinary herbs."

But time would fail me in describing the many beautiful villas which surrounded Philadelphia during the Colonial or pre-revolutionary period, and I can only name a few of them. Springettsbury, Landsdowne, Solitude, Letitia House and the Governor's Mansion, belonging to the Penn family; Stenton, the seat of the Logan family; Clieyden, of the Chew; Bush Hill and the Wood lands, of the Hamilton; Wilton, of the Turner; Belmont, of the Peters; Sedgeley, of the Cramond; Egglesfield, of the Griffith, and a great number of others, including the Wharton mansion, near the Navy-yard, where the celebrated entertainment called the Meschianza was given by the British officers during the Revolution. The grounds of all these villas were planted with rare trees and plants, and many of them were embellished with statuary, fountains, etc. Subsequent to the Revolution, as Philadelphia recovered from the effects of the war, the number of fine country seats rapidly increased, until now every suburb is but a constant succession of them.

The markets of Philadelphia, particularly of fruits and vegetables, are remarkable for their excellence and variety, and this may be attributed in part to the great variety of soil by which it is surrounded. New Jersey and Delaware, with their light and sandy soils, supply us with melons, peaches, sweet potatoes and early vegetables, while the alluvial soils of the "Neck," and the calcareous soils of Montgomery, Bucks and Chester counties, supply us with the other fruits and vegetables.

But while we acknowledge the advantages that Philadelphia possesses in soil and climate, we must still attribute much of the excellence of her markets, and much of the beauty of her suburbs, to the influence of this and other similar societies, which collect and disseminate the experience of intelligent and skilful cultivators, in order that the novice may be benefited. Compare the markets of the present day, of fruits and vegetables, with those of the time of the formation of this Society, and you will perceive the great improvement which has already been effected. These facts are sufficient to prove to you that this Society is justly entitled to your patronage and support, and I therefore commend this present enterprise (got up by the ladies of Philadelphia with the same zeal and energy that characterized them at the great Sanitary Fair) to your liberal and generous support. To them, and especially to that life-long friend of the Society without whose energy, perseverance and careful superintendence, it is scarcely too much to say, this Bazaar would never have been held, and also to those gentlemen who have given so much of their time, attention and means to the erection and decoration of this building, your thanks are most justly due.

And now a word or two in regard to the building. Although the sum at the disposal of the Society for the erection of so large an edifice was quite limited, yet no expense has been spared to render it, what they conscientiously believe it to be, one of the strongest if not the strongest building of the kind in the city; and it is now offered to the use of the citizens of Philadelphia without a defect or blemish of any kind. With foundation walls over four feet thick; with side and end walls thirty-three inches thick and containing nearly one million of bricks; with a floor capable of sustaining four times the weight that it will probably ever have to bear; with a roof pronounced by many competent judges to be unnecessarily strong; with ample means of ventilation and ease of access and exit, (being but little above the ground level and provided with nine doors for exit); with every convenience and appliance necessary to adapt it to the great variety of purposes for which it may be needed—I say, with all these advantages, it cannot fail to receive a large share of the public patronage.

The absence of much ornamentation in the interior of the main hall may be criticised by some, but if the ladies are successful with this bazaar, it is their intention to devote the proceeds partly, if not wholly, to its decoration in fresco in the highest style of the art, and with designs in harmony with the character of the building, such as fruit, flowers, etc., botanically correct.

The entrance to the hall from Broad street has been criticised as being too narrow and contracted for a building of this size, but it should be borne in mind that the entire front of this building is but 75 feet, scarcely one-half of that of the Academy of Music, and of this frontage more than one-third is devoted to the entrance. The absolute necessity of a ladies' dressing room and a library-room for the Society near the entrance, will furnish sufficient reasons for not making it wider. But this defect, if so it may be called, is amply compensated by the four large doors of exit on the sides of the building, and when you add to this the fact that almost the entire audience will be seated on the ground floor, with no stairs to descend, it is supposed that less time will be consumed in discharging an audience than is usually the case in other buildings.

It is our intention shortly to cover the side exterior walls of the building with Portland cement, of the same color as the grey stone in the front. A more full and detailed description of the building will be given you by others.

Before closing, allow me again to commend this noble and disinterested enterprise of the ladies to your generous and liberal appreciation.

It only remains for me now to declare this Hall formally opened and dedicated to the uses for which it was built.

SPEECHES BY OTHER GENTLEMEN

followed. Theodore Cuyler, Esq., being first introduced. Mr. Cuyler commenced by stating that his Honor the Mayor was momentarily expected, but had not yet made his appearance. For this reason he had been called upon to make a few remarks, and would proceed to do so briefly. Mr. Cuyler was, happily, as good as his word. He offered a few words of hearty, earnest, and sincere congratulation to the Society on its final location in a permanent and beautiful home.

Mr. John Welsh followed, noticing briefly the progress of the Horticultural Society, and the manner in which it could contribute to the happiness of this people. He referred to the claim which flowers possessed for all classes of the people, and strongly urged the completion and beautifying of our great public park as the next thing essential to the adornment of the city.

Mr. Caleb Cope came next. He also referred to the past history of the Society, and congratulated it heartily upon the inauguration of its new and handsome hall. He thought it a great shame that Philadelphia had no public hall where its people could assemble to discuss the affairs of the city, and trusted that the time was not far distant when this great want would be supplied. Mr. Cope also named some of the early botanists of the city, and noticed the lively impetus they had given to the study of that delightful science throughout the country. He made a beautiful reference to the wisdom displayed in the formation of flowers, and the manner in which their study leads us to the contemplation of the Creator and Great Architect who has constructed all things for our good.

The concluding address was made by Professor Horatio Wood, Jr., of the University, who sketched the early history and progress of the Academy of Natural Sciences and similar institutions, and urged upon Councils the great necessity of establishing in our city a great botanical garden.

The party then adjourned to the other end of the hall, and in the twinkling of an eye the table furthest from the door was relieved of its adornments. Chicken and lobster salad were severely punished for their temerity in venturing into such a gathering. Pickled oysters were taught a similar lesson, which will not soon be forgotten, and the exhaustion and warmth caused by these several performances were relieved in the end by instalments of vanilla cream and water ice. Nor was the mysterious liquid in the large open bowl on the other table suffered to maintain a permanent level. This interesting operation was eagerly observed by a committee of hungry loungers who gazed in amazement upon the scene through the open windows. By half-past 10 o'clock the tables were bare and desolated, and then the whole company adjourned, to battle for the night with fiery dragons, monstrous serpents, and other hideous creatures which follow the nightmare about.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD

"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglars, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a very few cases *only*, is the strongest evidence that but a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake if successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adpted by Lillie, in the Chilled-iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections:—The cost is double. The thought of plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids all these objections; can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, so soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
NEW YORK, 18th December, 1863.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it cannot be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,
ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:

Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia.

The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass.

The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may select such work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed up by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFES, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,

AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

2m PHILADELPHIA.

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ON LINE OF

Reading Railroad and Branches.

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Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co

MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county

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F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.

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The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that his house is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest of wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

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This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of WILLIAM PERRY, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor. 5 10 1m*

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1-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND No. 1 COMMON, 16 feet long.
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WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
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WHITE PINE FLOORING,
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STEP BOARDS,
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On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.

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SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

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THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON, 5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of H. W. DUCACHET, D. D., deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit settle, and adjust the first account of ANN D. DUCACHET and EDWARD SHIPPEN, Executors under the last will and testament of Rev. H. W. Ducachet, D. D., deceased and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, June 3d, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edward Shippen, Esq., S. E. corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Streets in the City of Philadelphia. 5 21 tuths5t

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

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Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A No. 1. [5

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W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

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Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 28]

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FINE JEWELRY,
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MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $6 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"When the Swallows Homeward Fly."
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"La Marseillaise."
"Home, Sweet Home."
"Faust Waltz," etc. etc.

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

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11 11amthstrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

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GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,

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SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MAN

DIE SCHONESTE PERLE.

FROM THE FLIEGENDE BLAETTER.

Licht an der Kirchthur, auf Kaltem Stein.

Beside the church door, aweary and lone,
A blind woman sat on the cold door stone;
The wind was bitter, the snow fell fast,
And a mocking voice in the fitful blast
Seemed ever to echo her moaning cry,
As she begged for alms of the passers by:
"Have pity on me, have pity, I pray;
My back is bent and my head is grey."

The bells were ringing the hour of prayer,
And many good people were gathering there;
But, covered with furs and mantles warm,
They hurried past through the wintry storm.

Some were hoping their souls to save,
And some were thinking of death and the grave.
And alas! they had no time to heed
The poor soul asking for charity's meed.
And some were blooming with beauty's grace,
But closely muffled in veils of lace;
They saw not the sorrow, nor heard the moan
Of her who sat on the cold door stone.

At last came one of a noble name,
By the city counted the wealthiest dame,
And the pearls that o'er her neck were strung
She proudly there to the beggar flung.

Then followed a maiden young and fair,
Adorned with clusters of golden hair;
But her dress was thin, and scanty, and worn,
Not even the beggar's seemed more forlorn.
With a tearful look, and pitying sigh,
She whispered soft, "No jewels have I,
But I give you my prayers, good friend," said she,
"And surely I know God listens to me."

On her poor weak hand, so shrunken and small,
The blind woman felt a tear-drop fall,
Then kissed it, and said to the weeping girl,
"It is you that have given the purest pearl."

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND JEWELRY IN EUROPE—THE FRENCH DIAMOND CUTTERS.

A corespondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing of the diamonds in the Paris Exhibition, gossips pleasantly about diamond jewelry in Europe:—

RUSSIAN JEWELS.

The diamond is the queen of gems, and in diamonds the French exhibitors in the Champ de Mars make a display remarkable at once by its opulence and its exquisite taste. It is hardly to be disputed that, so far as regards the arrangement and setting of gems, and their artful combination so as to derive the greatest advantage from juxtaposition, the French *joailliers* bear away the bell from every other nation in the world. They make far more of the resources at their command, and the result of their work is a dazzling magnificence far greater than has been attained elsewhere. You may have seen in Turkey a chibouk stem or a saddle-cloth, or a scimitar hilt or a pair of holsters, literally encrusted with diamonds; but for the matter of the effect they produced they might as well have been so many glass beads. So is it with the Imperial crown of Russia, which is one mass of diamonds without golden circlets and arches, and yet fails to dazzle; and there is even one of the Czar's state carriages, the very panels of which are adorned with brilliants, of small size certainly, but still brilliants, but which, through their clumsy arrangement, are of no more account than chandelier drops. It is but just to say that both the crown and the carriages are nearly a century old, and that the modern Russian jewellers have been very successful in mounting such trifles as rings, pins, and brooches. Some of the presents dispensed from the treasury of the Hermitage to celebrated singers and dancers who have performed before the Imperial Court have been worthy to vie with the best works of the Palais Royal and the Rue de la Paix.

GERMAN AND SPANISH DIAMONDS.

The German jewellers, especially those of Hamburg, Frankfort, Vienna, and Augsburg, were preeminent in the last century as jewellers; but the tumbling to pieces of the Holy Roman Empire, and the "mediatisaion" of the petty princes of the Rhine by Napoleon I, inflicted a sad blow on the high Dutch jewelry trade, which seems destined to receive its *coup de grace* from the hands of the ruthless Bismark; for how is the *Herr Hof-Juweiler* to live if there is no longer any Landgrave of Hesse-Bootstein to give him an order for so many collars, badges, and crosses of the Pig and Whistle, or Holy Beer Barrel in diamonds? Italy still holds her own in jewelry, not alone in Rome, where she can challenge the whole world to outdo her, but in Milan, in Venice, in Genoa, in Florence, and in Naples.

The standing French reproach against the English style of setting and mounting gems is that of "heaviness;" and it is to be feared that, as a rule, the reproach is not unfounded. But "heavy" as may be our style, that of the Spaniards and the Portuguese is ten times heavier. The influence of Orientalism is still apparent in the Peninsula; and in decorating the beauty for the market the only thought with an Oriental jeweller is how much beauty can bear. Aurelian was merciful enough to allow the captive Zenobia, a slave, to hold up her golden fetters; but no such mercy is shown to the modern Eastern belle. Her tyrant continues to load her with bangles, bracelets, necklaces, earrings, and armlets, till, as with the camel and the straw, the last brooch sometimes breaks the odalisque's back. A tribute of admiration, however, is due to the ingenious despot who discovered an additional point of vantage in his odalisques for the display of jewels, and so supplied them with nose-rings.

THE FRENCH.

It was not until late in the reign of Louis XIV that the French became proficient in an art which the Italians had learned centuries before from the Byzantines and the Asiatics. The first operation in "*joaillerie*" is the sketching in or tentative arrangement of the stones to be mounted in the form they are subsequently to assume—be it that of a diadem, a *rivière*, a bouquet or a bracelet. This operation is performed by means of a box or frame in which is laid a ground of soft wax of a dark color. The stones are passed into the wax according to the pattern desired; and, from the nature of the ground, this pattern can of course be varied as the taste of the artist shall direct. This is called the *mise en cire;* and I have mentioned a matter so purely technical for the reason that on the deliberate settlement of this tentative sketch depends the ultimate beauty of the ornament.

THE INVENTION OF DIAMOND CUTTING.

The discovery of the art of diamond cutting has, like almost every other discovery or invention, been attributed to a lucky accident. One Louis de Bergen, of Burges, amused himself in an idle moment by rubbing two diamonds together. He found that as the friction increased each stone became more brilliant, and gradually give signs of alteration of surface. "Diamond cut diamond!" cried Louis de Bergen, of Bruges; so he straightway made him a wheel, and became a lapidary. The first diamonds he cut were for Charles Duke of Burgundy, in 1470. Prior to this period diamonds had been "natural," like the Koh-i-noor before it was given over to the Amsterdam lapidaries. The huge diamond which fastened the coronation robe of Charlemagne was a "natural," and I dare say, as grubby-looking as a piece of bottle glass.

Nor, perhaps, need I tell you that there are four cardinal points on the diamond-cutter's card. The first is *pierre fable*, or "table," the most ancient of all. The next is *pierre fpaisse*, or "Indian cutting." "Table," as its name implies, is flat at the top, with bevelled sides. It is generally a square or an oblong. "Indian cutting" is tubular at the top, but the inferior portion is in the form of an inverted pyramid, slightly truncated. A diamond of this kind is more valuable than a table one; first, because of its greater density, and next because its pyramidal form below increases its reflective power, and consequently its brilliance. The third is the "rose cutting," so called from the resemblance of the section of the diamond so cut to a rosebud *unblown*. This is slightly on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle; but it suffices for jewellers. The entire surface of the rose-diamond is cut into triangular facets, and at the summit it comes to a point formed by six triangles in the shape of a star. A stone approximating to the circular in form is the best one for cutting in rose fashion. "Brilliant-cutting" is the fourth and last *taille*, and the brilliant is the most valuable of all diamonds. This method of cutting only dates in France from the time of the Fronde; and Cardinal Mazarin is said to have cause to be cut, brilliant-wise, for the crown of young Louis XIV, twelve beautiful diamonds, which have ever since gone by the name of the "twelve Mazarins." The entire surface of a brilliant is cut into facets, but it comes to no point at the summit, which is gently convex. It is much more valuable than the rose, because much more of the original stone must be cut away by the lapidary to make a brilliant than to make a rose. There are said to be three hundred and fifty-seven distinct ways of cutting brilliants, which may prove a very sufficient apology for my saying no more on the technicalities of the lapidary's art.

STOLEN DIAMONDS.

With the supplementary guardianship of a *sergent de ville* outside, and of the criminal code and Cayenne in perspective, diamonds may be said to be much safer in Paris than they are in their native Brazil. There the unhappy slaves who are employed to wash the gravel in which the precious toys are found are forced to work naked, lest they should secrete them about their garments, and to sing lustily while they wash, to obviate the possibility of their occasionally popping a diamond in their mouths. The slave who finds a stone is bound to clap his hands three times; thereupon comes an inspector who takes the diamond and weighs it. If it be above a certain weight the burly negro gets a gratification, and in certain cases his freedom. If he endeavors to steal or to hide a diamond, he is mercilessly flogged. With all these precautions it is calculated that one-third of the diamonds found in Brazil are, as a preliminary measure, stolen and "smugged" by their servile finders. After a reasonable time has elapsed the slave-owners are glad to compound the felony, and to buy the jewels from the agents of the thieves; so that in the end, although by a very round-about and clumsy process, something like a balance of power between capital and labor is obtained.

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JANUARY AND JULY

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Interest Payable at the Philadelphia National Bank, Free of State Tax.

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5 25 10t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

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THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

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BANKING HOUSE

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JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

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5-20s.

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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	William Ervien,	Sam'l A. Bispham,
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PRESIDENT,
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SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
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OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS

Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 18 thstu3m

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STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, of all kinds and descriptions, kept constantly on hand, and sold in any desired quantity.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. [5 8 1m*

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round, the CRAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1'10; and 10 springs, $1'75.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
12 5 m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

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E. B. COLTON,
2 24§ GENERAL AGENT.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$111,000'00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500'00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500'00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	128,562'50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	51,709'00
46,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620'00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750'00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500'00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250'00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750'00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000'00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,940'00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000'00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258'25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950'00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000'00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900'00
$1,145,050	par. Market value. Cost, $1,089,562'05.	$1,076,289'75
	Real Estate	36,000'00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637'20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other deb s due to the Company	38,923'90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930'00
	Cash in Bank $811,102'26	
	Cash in Drawer 437'14	41,540'00
		$1,407,321'35

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington.
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James R. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 $2,553,146'13.

Capital	$400,000'00
Accrued Surplus	946,713'98
Premiums	1,206,432'15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431'18	INCOME FOR 1866, $320,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 12 3§

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267'33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over fifty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. B. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 16 MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums. Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	J. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.	J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

PROPOSALS

NEW PIERS AT MARCUS HOOK, PENNA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,
May 22, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, June 13, 1867, for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of four new piers at Marcus Hook, Delaware River, Penna.

The superstructure of each pier to be of hard and durable stone.

The facing in six courses, of headers and stretchers dovetailed; the rise of each course 2 feet; the cubic contents of blocks varying from 20 to 56 feet; the faces, axe or pean hammer work; beds and joints good joint work; lewis and dowel holes to be drilled if required; backing to be of rubble stone.

The top to be paved with stones from one to two feet in thickness, with good natural face, and jointed to lengths of 5 feet and random widths.

The stone to be delivered at such points, at or near Marcus Hook, and to such persons as may be designated by the proper officer or agent of the United States; and any other material to be deliverable under like conditions.

The cribs upon which the piers are to rest are to be sunk in depths varying from 20 to 24 feet, or thereabouts, at ordinary low-water. Length of each at bottom about 77 feet by 31 in width; at top 74 by 32. To be of hemlock wharf timber, to work 10 inches least dimension.

There will be required for the superstructure of each pier about

7000 cubic feet of hammered facing Stone, giving

2800 superficial feet of face, and 7800 superficial feet of bed and joint work.

1550 cubic feet of paving stone, giving 1700 feet joint work.

600 perches, of 25 cubic feet each, of rubble backing.

For each crib about 18,000 feet face of crib work.

8000 lbs. of iron bolts, etc.

750 perches of rubble filling to be delivered in crib.

Proposals for putting the stone of superstructure of each pier in place must state the rate of labor per cubic yard of facing and paving stone, and per perch of 25 cubic feet for backing with rubble.

All stones to be laid dry, in the best manner, and in accordance with instructions to be given. The rates to cover every expenditure necessary in receiving, caring for, and putting the stones in position.

Proposals for labor for cribs to state the rate per foot of face, measured in the work, and to include every expense of receiving and caring for materials, framing, putting together, and sinking the cribs in proper positions, etc., in accordance with instructions that may be given.

All materials and labor to be of the best quality, subject to inspection, and rejection if not approved.

A deduction of 20 per centum to be made on any payment made in part for material or labor accepted.

Separate proposals to be made for stone, for lumber, and for iron; also for labor, for masonry, and labor for crib work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for New Piers at Marcus Hook."

Bids to be opened at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, June 13, 1867.

Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 23 15t Lt.-Col. of Engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, June 6, 1867, for furnishing all the materials and performing the work required in the construction of a Brick Building for the use of the Department of Agriculture, to be erected on reservation No. 2, in this city, according to plans and specifications that can be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, where full information with regard to the proposed building can be obtained; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separately for the different kinds of work.

No proposal will be entertained from any person who is not known to be a practical builder.

Bidders are requested to state the shortest time possible in which the building is to be completed, the work to be commenced in three days after the signing of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be received that does not conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done and materials furnished, according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of the Superintendent), will be paid from time to time as the work proceeds, and ten per cent retained until the completion of the contract and the acceptance of the work by the Department.

Every proposal must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Clerk of the United States Court.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for a Building for the Department of Agriculture," and addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

5 10 23t ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1867.

REPAIRS AT MARCUS HOOK, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, for Materials and Labor for repairs of Government Wharves and Landings at Marcus Hook, Pa.

Separate proposals must be made for each class of material, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, etc., to be of white pine; also, upper courses of wharves, tie and wharf timber, and piling of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot of board measure, as the case may be; the rate per pound of bolts and other iron works, etc.

All materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points at or near Marcus Hook as may be required, and to be subject to inspection and approval before being used.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot or face, per lineal foot, and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place, and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work and obstructions, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing the materials to be used or moved.

All work done to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and twenty per centum to be deducted from any payment that may be made before the completion of all the labor.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Repairs of Government Wharves, etc."

Bids will be opened on Saturday, June 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For particulars, inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 16 14t Maj. of Engineers and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 3, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office for the sale of seven thousand four hundred (7400) tons of COAL at Baracoa, Florida, payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga. 5 13 23t

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned or disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10§ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 209 S. SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1867.

REPAIRS OF PIERS AT CHESTER, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, for materials and labor for repairs of Government Piers at Chester, Pennsylvania.

Separate proposals must be made for timber, for iron, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, and upper houses of piers of white pine; tie timber of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot board measure, as the case may require; the rate per pound of bolts, etc.

All the materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points, at or near Chester, and to such persons as may be designated, and to be subject to inspection and approval before acceptance.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot of face and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place; and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing materials to be used or moved.

All work to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and a deduction of twenty per centum to be made on any payment for labor or material, in case of part payment before the completion of all the work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Piers at Chester."

Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 30 15t Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.—

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying WOOD and COAL to the United States Marines at the following places during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1868; the Wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States. The Coal to be best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected, and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States; and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations, viz.:—

At Washington City, D. C., 300 tons Coal, 800 cords of Wood.

At Portsmouth, N. H., 125 tons of Coal, 220 cords of Wood.

At Charlestown, Mass., 170 tons of Coal, 150 cords of Wood.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., 350 tons of Coal, 60 cords of Wood.

At Philadelphia, Pa., 125 tons of Coal, 80 cords of Wood.

At Gosport, Va., 100 tons of Coal, 90 cords of Wood.

At Pensacola, Fla., 125 cords of Wood.

At Mound City, Ill., 100 tons of Coal, 20 cords of Wood.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the Wood or Coal has been delivered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
5 30 th4t Major and Quartermaster.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, April 17, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, for excavating and removing the rock and other obstructions from the bed of the Mississippi river at the Rock Island or Upper Rapids, by means of coffer dams and subaqueous blasting or chiselling.

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, etc., and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work. There are about 60,000 cubic yards of rock to be removed, distributed unequally at different points on the Rapids, and the work must be done during the low water season, interfering as little as practicable with navigation.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for which they propose to do the work, which will be let as a whole, or in sections of such length as the engineer in charge may determine.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to do the work.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal. Each bid must contain a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons. Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application. Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for removing obstructions at the Rock Island Rapids," and addressed Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel, 35th Infantry, Davenport, Iowa.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer's Office, corner of Second and Main streets, Davenport, Iowa, where maps, plans, specifications and quantities of work will be shown to all who wish to examine them for the purpose of making proposals.

By order of the Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.

J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, 35th Infantry,
5 16 17t Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

House-Furnishing Goods,

NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of BRAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 11ths

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

A PROFESSIONAL WEDDING.

From the New York Home Journal.

Probably the most notable event of the *beau monde*, during last week, was the marriage of Mr. Louis Jennings to Miss Madeline Henriques. Both the bride and groom are widely known by reputation; the latter as American correspondent of the London *Times*, and the former as one of the ornaments of the American stage, of which profession she took her leave some few weeks since. The ceremony was performed in an impressive manner by Rev. Henry G. Weston, of Trinity Church. In the evening the guests sat down to a splendid banquet, got up by Delmonico. The company embraced some of our leading citizens; not merely those who are wealthy and fashionable, but men and women of genius and talent, and bearing most respected names in the world of art, literature, the drama, journalism, etc. Among the well-known "public men" present were Senator E. D. Morgan, Chief Justice Robertson, Mr. Thurlow Weed, his Honor Mayor Hoffman, Mr. Sidney Webster, and Mr. Howard Wainwright. Some pleasant speeches were made, in which the bride was highly complimented "for her many virtues." The guests all seemed in good humor; and yet there was an objection to the marriage in which the whole company shared, and it was that the New York stage is thus deprived of the abilities of a lady who has earned the esteem of all in making a success and a name in her arduous profession.

PEDIGREE ADVERTISEMENTS.

It is curious how particular some people are about their pedigree; and if, being commoners themselves, they chance to have a lord or a bishop in their family, how carefully, when marrying, they advertise the fact. See, here is an example from the *Times* of the 6th ult.:—

"On the 30th of April, at St. George's Church, Dublin, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Ardagh, cousin to the bridegroom, Captain E. Munro Dickinson, 10th Regt., son of the late Robert Dickinson, Esq., of Kingstown, county Wicklow, to Emily Georgia, second daughter of the late John Parnell, Esq., D.L., of Avondale, county Wicklow, granddaughter of Rear-Admiral Charles Steward, U. S. Navy, great granddaughter of Sir John Parnell, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, and of the Hon. Hugh Howard, Bushy Park (brother to the Earl of Wicklow), and Colonel W. Tudor, Aide-de-Camp to General Washington, and grandniece of Sir Ralph Howard, and of the late Viscountess Powerscourt."

Now, pray "what imports the nomination" of these eight latter people? When Miss Snobley has the fortune to marry Mr. Snooks, it surely is sufficient to announce who is her father, without dragging in her grandfathers, great-grandfathers, and great-uncles, to swell out the advertisement, and make many people laugh. Miss Snobley's friends and relatives know quite well who she is, and people who don't know her, she may be sure, don't greatly care. If such a paragraph as the above be taken as a precedent, Miss Buggins, when she marries, will think it needful to announce her descent from the De Bogyns, who came over with the Conqueror; or Miss Brown will not be happy unless it be expressly stated in the *Times* that her brother-in-law's great-uncle was travelling chiropodist to the King of the Cannibal Islands, and once upon a time extracted at a sitting no fewer than five corns from His Majesty's big toe.—*London Punch.*

ROSE CROP.

Mr. Blunt, the British Vice-Consul at Adrianople, in his report to the Foreign Office this year, gives an account of the rose-fields of the vilayet of Adrianople, extending over 12,000 or 14,000 acres, and supplying by far the most important source of wealth in the district. This is the season for picking the roses, from the latter part of April to the early part of June; and at sunrise the plains look like a vast garden full of life and fragrance, with hundreds of Bulgarian boys and girls gathering the flowers into baskets and sacks, the air impregnated with the delicious scent, and the scene enlivened by songs, dancing, and music. It is estimated that the rose districts of Adrianople produced in the season of 1866 about 700,000 miscals of ottar of roses (the miscal being 1½ drachm), the price averaging rather more than 3s. per miscal. If the weather is cool in spring, and there are copious falls of dew and occasional showers, the crop prospers, and an abundant yield of oil is secured. The season in 1866 was so favorable that eight okes of petals (less than 23 lbs.), and in some cases seven okes, yielded a miscal of oil. If the weather is very hot and dry it takes double that quantity of petals. The culture of the rose does not entail much trouble or expense. Land is cheap and moderately taxed. In favorable seasons a donum (40 paces square), well cultivated, will produce 1000 okes of petals, or 100 miscals of oil, valued at 1500 piastres; the expenses would be about 540 piastres, management of the land, 55; tithe, 150; picking, 75; extraction, 260; leaving a net profit of 960 piastres, or about £8 11s. An average crop generally gives about £5 per donum, clear of all expenses. The oil is extracted from the petals by the ordinary process of distillation. The attar is bought up for foreign markets, to which it passes through Constantinople and Smyrna, where it is generally despatched to undergo the process of adulteration with sandal-wood and other oils. It is said that in London the Adrianople attar finds a readier sale when it is adulterated than when it is genuine.

BLESS THE BABY.—Lord Granville, Chancellor of the University of London, remarked on a recent public occasion that he had been charged by a bishop in the House of Lords with incompetence to discuss the subject of education, on the ground that he had no children. "A recent circumstance," he gravely added, "has put me in a better position; but I cannot say that it has changed a single view I ever held on the subject of education." That was a neat use to put a baby to.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—In the year 1866 the total amount granted by the British Parliament for the building of schoolhouses in Great Britain was £24,222 2s. 11d.; the total number of the schools inspected, 12,130; the average attendance, 1,039,183; present at the inspection, 1,264,829; and the number of certified teachers, 11,871.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1867.
The Subscribers to the New Stock of this Company, in the terms of their circular of August 29, 1866, are hereby notified that the balance due on their subscriptions, if not paid on the 1st of June next, will be chargeable with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
Full payment will be required on the 31st of October, 1867. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
5 30 3t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TREMONT COAL COMPANY.
No. 16 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, May 30, 1867.
The Interest Coupons on the Mortgage Bonds of the TREMONT COAL COMPANY, due June 1, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date.
5 30 6t GEORGE H. COLKET Treasurer

POST OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 29, 1867.
The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamship STAR OF THE UNION, will close at this office on SATURDAY, June 1, at 6 o'clock A. M., the day of sailing.
5 30 3t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

POST OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 29, 1867.
The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, June 1, at 6 o'clock A. M., the day of sailing.
5 30 3t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

CONCERT OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL of the WHARTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of NINTH and WHARTON Streets, THURSDAY EVENING, May 30, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Church.
Professor WHEATON will be in attendance on this occasion.
Tickets—Adults, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents.
If unfavorable weather, the Concert to be given the following evening. 1t*

THE FAIR AND SALE OF FANCY and Useful Articles has commenced at MESSIAH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, OXFORD Street, above Thirteenth. To be continued until Friday, May 31. 5 30 4t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

GRAND HORTICULTURAL
BAZAAR, DISPLAY and FAIR,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Broad Street, Next the Academy of Music,
FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, FLOWERS, FRUIT, ETC.,
NOW OPEN.
Season Tickets, $1. Single Tickets, 50 cents.
Children's Tickets, 25 cents.
Members of the Horticultural Society will receive their tickets on application to the Secretary, at the Hall. 5 28 tf

F. GUTEKUNST, NO. 712 ARCH street, would hereby notify the public that no interference with business will result from the late fire in his galleries, and would heartily thank the police, firemen, and others for their prompt and efficient services on the premises. 1t*

OF THE MULTITUDES WHOSE avocations restrict them to a sitting posture, more than two-thirds suffer from Constipation. Do they not know that an occasional resort to TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT would prevent all their misery? Its regulating properties are unparalleled. [5 29 10ths6tip
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4ptf

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
5 24 p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms,
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 24 3t UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists 3 2 stuta[4p

CLARET WINE.
500 CASES
HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADES CLARET,
Our Own Importation and Bottling,
FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT THE BUYER,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

THOMPSON BLACK & SON,
BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
DEALERS IN
FINE TEAS
AND
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.
Goods delivered in any part of the city, or packed securely for the country. [3 30 stuthsmrp

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.
Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.
The best Cutters and Workmen employed.
Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 17 3tp

KELTY CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
IMPORTERS OF
AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CURTAIN MATERIALS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW SHADES.
SWISS, FRENCH, NOTTINGHAM, AND APPLICATION LACE CURTAINS.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAIN GOODS BY THE YARD.
WINDOW SHADES, ALL COLORS, ALL QUALITIES, ALL SIZES.
WINDOW SHADES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF THE ABOVE GOODS, AND ARE SELLING AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES AS CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
4 29 mths26trp] 723 CHESNUT St.

JULY COUPONS
WANTED.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
5 29 1m PHILADELPHIA.

A. W. FABER'S
CELEBRATED
SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,
TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED
FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
MOSS & CO.,
(AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.)
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,
NO. 432 CHESNUT STREET.
X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m4p

BLANK BOOKS,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
STATIONERS AND PRINTERS,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET

WEDDING CARDS.
PARTY INVITATIONS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
2 1 tuths6mrp NO. 913 ARCH STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS.

CECIL CASTLEMAINE'S GAGE, AND OTHER STORIES. By Ouida, author of "Idalia," "Strathmore," "Chandos," "Granville de Vigne," etc. Revised for publication by the author. One vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1·75.

HEART-BREATHINGS; OR, THE SOUL'S DESIRE EXPRESSED IN EARNESTNESS: A Series of Prayers, Meditations, and Selections for "The Home Circle." By S. P. Godwin. 1 vol. 18mo. Cloth extra, 75 cents.

COMING WONDERS, EXPECTED BETWEEN 1867 and 1875. By the Rev. M. Baxter, author of "The Coming Battle." One volume. 12mo. Neat cloth, $1·00.

PLAIN SERMONS ON PERSONAL RELIGION. By the Rev. G. W. Natt, late Rector of St. Andrew's Church, West Philadelphia. 12mo. Cloth.
NEARLY READY,
BRYAN MAURICE, THE SEEKER. BY REV. Walter Mitchell. One vol. 12mo.
These works are for sale by Booksellers generally, or sent by mail on receipt of price by
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
NOS. 715 AND 717 MARKET STREET,
5 29 2t PHILADELPHIA.

"WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR."—No other work can compare with this in the extent and completeness of its sketches, or the accuracy of its statements. It is prepared under the sanction and approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and is, therefore, the standard work on the subject. The variety of its sketches gives it a charm that causes every reader to be interested and delighted with it. Our terms are liberal, and the demand for the work is so great that energetic agents easily make from $150 to $200 per month. The work is just issued and the field is new.
Energetic men and ladies wanted to canvass the city of Philadelphia, and other towns. Address or call on ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
No. 501 CHESNUT Street,
5 22 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURnished Country Seat, with 20 acres of Ground, nine miles distant from the city, having an abundance of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and large and productive Vegetable Garden, large Barn, Stabling and all other necessary outbuildings. Convenient of access to the city by the North Pennsylvania Railroad.
Apply to LEWIS H. REINER,
5 27 No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE COTTAGE, with Coach House and Stable. Situation high and healthy, with plenty of shade. Only fifteen minutes ride by steam twelve times daily. Apply at No. 425 CHESNUT Street. 5 27 6t*

TO LET PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cents. Each way, 25 cents.
5 25 3m

DOWN RIVER—MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, at 9 o'clock, from Second above ARCH Street, Steamer SWAN, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, and Bombay Hook.
Wednesdays and Saturdays the SWAN may be Chartered for EXCURSIONS. 5 29 1t*

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street
Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND [319 3mrp
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.
3 23 tuthsarp **J. G. FULLER.**

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCE RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,
No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET
The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867. Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20.
[5 16 1m*4p
MARY E. HOUPT. MARY E. TAZEWELL.

No. 111
NORTH FOURTH STREET.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLE'S, No. 1237 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour.
Agents wanted. 5 15 1m4p

CARPETINGS

MATTING WAREHOUSE!
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of
CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS
AT RETAIL.
WHITE, RED, CHECKED,
AND
FANCY STYLES.
The Largest Assortment in the City.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
5 22 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CANTON MATTINGS,
CARPETINGS
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
ETC. ETC. ETC.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
JOHN R. WHITE,
NO 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,
IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.
CALL AND SEE. 5 8 1m

REMOVAL
OF
TOWNSEND & CO.
TO
No. 59 North SECOND Street,
BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.
CARPETINGS, ETC.
The attention of our friends and patrons is called to our
REMOVAL
To. No. 59 North SECOND Street, below Arch east side, where it will be our aim to keep in store such GOODS only as we have every confidence will give satisfaction to our customers. [3 30 stuth2mrp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

910 MEAD & CO., 910
FORMERLY AT THE
CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.
ARE NOW AT
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR,
Have just finished over (50) FIFTY NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, which they are offering at enormously low prices.
Tea Sets, plain and chased.....$25·0
" " " .....$30·00
" rich chased.....$32·50
" " " .....$35·00
" very handsome.....$37·50
" very rich and medallions.....$40·00
" " " " .....$45·00
ICE PITCHERS a specialty, ranging in price from $8·00 to $18·00.
MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3m rp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

1028 CHESNUT.
I. J. TAYLOR,
JEWELLER.
The attention of the public is invited to my Stock, comprising
FINE WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
ELEGANT JEWELRY,
CLOCKS,
MUSIC BOXES,
And all articles appertaining to the trade offered at reduced prices.
WATCHES REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
1028. [3 26 tuths3mrp

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 14 4p

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 thsm

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 20] PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 232 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1200 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
June 3, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1200 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, women's, misses', and children's wear, embracing a prime and desirable assortment of goods from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of the trade is called. [5 29 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CONTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
May 31, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces Venetian, superfine and fine Ingrain, Dutch, hemp, list, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. 5 25 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
June 3, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [5 28 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 4, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1200 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [5 29 3t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper

SALE ON MONDAY, June 3,
will include—
ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of Alexander Galloway, deceased.—Stone Residence and lot of ground, Allen's lane, Twenty-second Ward, near Germantown.
BY ORDER OF HEIRS—Estate of Roger McDonald, deceased.—Two-story Brick Tavern and four brick Dwellings, corner of Twenty-fourth and Caldwell streets, between Walnut and Locust streets.
ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, with 40 acres of land, Church lane, adjoining the city line, 4 miles from Market Street Bridge.
WASHINGTON SQUARE AND LOCUST STREET—Handsome Residence, with side Office and Lot, 34 feet front.
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE—No. 316 South Tenth street.
CHESNUT STREET WEST PHILADELPHIA.—Handsome Modern Residence, Fourth, east of Forties, north side.
SOUTH FIFTH STREET—No. 905 Fairfax place Eleven brick Dwellings and Lot, 42 by 120 feet.
EXECUTOR'S SALE—Estate of Stephen Benton, deceased.—Four modern three-story brick Dwellings Nos. 1122, 1124, 1126, and 1128 Carpenter street.
Same Estate—Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 936 and 938 Kleg, now Cross street, below Dickerson street.
Same Estate—Two two-story Dwellings, west side Church, now Otsego street, between Reed and Prime streets.
Same Estate—Brick Messuage and lot of ground, No 2740 Federal street.
Same Estate—Yearly Ground Rent of $62·50.
Same Estate—Eight yearly Ground Rents of $52 each.
Same Estate—Five yearly Ground Rents of $60 each, one of $81, and one of $84. [5 23 9t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon. Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.
On Friday, May 31,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, will include—
TRUSTEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE.
3 shares Southwark Railroad Co.
300 shares Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co.
250 shares Susquehanna Canal Co.
250 shares Hestonville Passenger Railway Co.
$8000 Susquehanna Canal Co.'s 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
For other accounts.
$11,000 Camden and Atlantic Railroad Co.'s 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, interest April and October.
ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, 7 acres at Olney, Twenty-second Ward, lately the residence of Dr. William Camac. Large stone house, 20 rooms, stabling, tenant house, 2 green houses, bowling alley, etc. Grounds beautifully laid out and planted with elegant shrubbery.
LARGE AND VALUABLE TRIANGULAR LOT, Passyunk road and Twelfth street, 118 feet 11½ inches on Passyunk road, 174 feet 4 inches on Twelfth street.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, E. Broad street, below McKean street, 40 feet by 265 feet to a 50 feet street.
LARGE AND VALUABLE BUILDING LOT, N. E. corner of Ninth and McKean streets, 96 feet on Ninth street, 146 feet 6 inches on McKean st. [5 25 9t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh street.
LARGE SALE OF FINE CHROMOS AND ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS,
On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,
At 8 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large collection of choice English Chromos and Steel Plate Engravings, after Landseer, Herring, Turner, Wilkie, Marin, and others.
The collection will be open for examination on Tuesday and Wednesday. [5 28 3t

Sale No. 1110 Chesnut street,
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, MIRRORS, CARPETS, PLATED WARE, TRUNKS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior household furniture, from families declining housekeeping.
ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER SERVICE.
On Friday,
At 1 o'clock, will be sold, one splendid large French China richly decorated dinner and dessert service. [5 29 2t

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.
CARD.—Our sale on FRIDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, at the auction store, comprises a large assortment of carpets, rich parlor suits, in satin brocatelle, plush, reps, and hair cloth; walnut and oak sideboards and extension dining tables, walnut chamber suits, finished in oil and varnish; walnut, chesnut, and painted cottage chamber suits; elegant centre tables, with marble tops; oak library tables, splendid dinner service of French china, sevres china, Sheffield plated ware, library suits, sewing machines, 3 rosewood piano fortes, secretaries and bookcases, travelling trunks, cedar chests, matting, china and glassware, vases, etc.
LARGE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS.
Also, 10 large French plate mantel mirrors.
Also, 6 do do do pier do [5

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residence of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

CEDAR CLOTHES CHESTS, FUR AND MUFF BOXES.
On Monday Morning Next,
June 3, at 11 o'clock precisely, at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold without reserve, an invoice of best quality cedar clothes chests, fur and muff boxes, all manufactured of best red cedar, and finished in first-class style.
TERRA COTTA AND OTHER FANCY GOODS.
Also an invoice of terra cotta and other fancy goods, silver-plated ice-pitchers, etc. etc. [5 30 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 400 CASES STRAW GOODS, by Catalogue, on a credit.
On Friday Morning,
May 31st, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full assortment of newest styles Bonnets and Hats for Ladies, Misses, and Children. 1t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER,
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street.

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED
NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS.
Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1867.
Having taken the old established store No. 1 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hage, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.
Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articles at the lowest prices.
A call is respectfully solicited.
HAINES & LEEDS.
5 17 1mrp NO. 900 MARKET STREET.
JOSEPH HAINES. WALTER S. LEEDS.